

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE



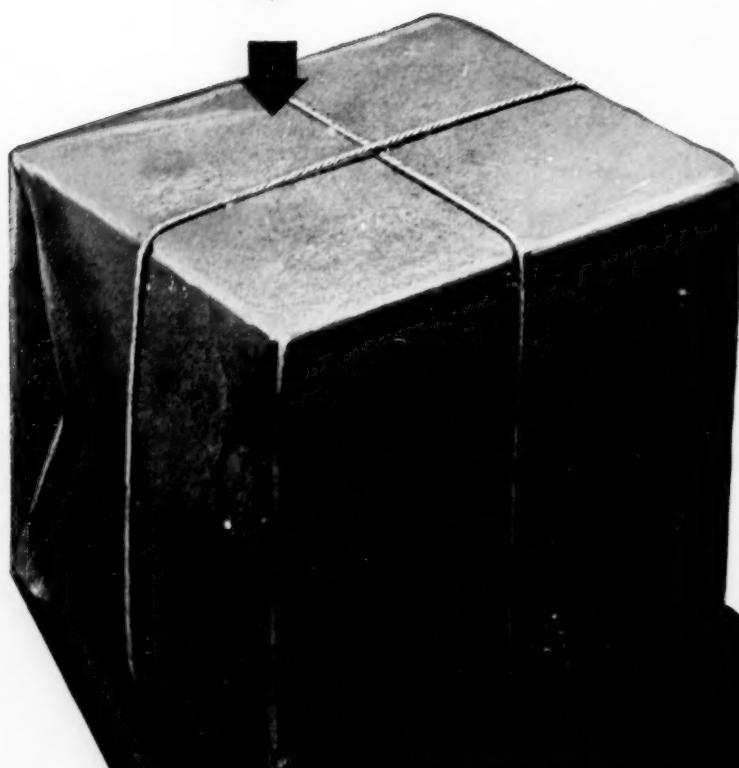
Volume 27

August, 1943

Number 4



Inside this package ↓ there's something important . . .



...the KLYSTRON* tube
developed by Sperry

UNTIL the war is over, there are very few things that we can tell you about the KLYSTRON* tube.

We can say that it is a vital factor in electronics, that it was developed by the Sperry Gyroscope Company following initial research at Stanford University.

Right now, the KLYSTRON* is making very important contributions to essential military equipment. And other advances in this field have been made—after the war is over, some of these will undoubtedly contribute to the security and comfort of a world at peace.

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BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
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*The names KLYSTRON and RHUMBATRON were officially registered at the U. S. Patent Office on October 3, 1939, by Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc. KLYSTRON is registration No. 371650. RHUMBATRON is registration No. 371651.

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS



WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 27

AUGUST, 1943

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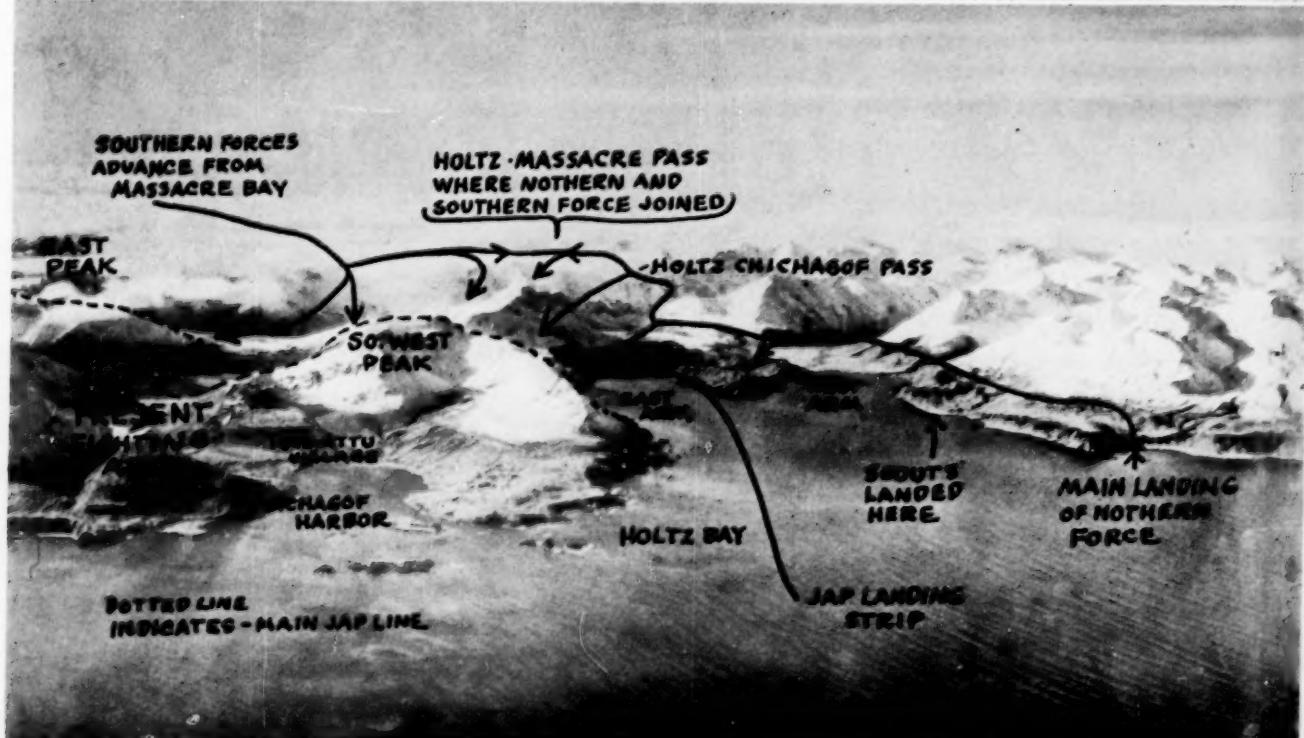
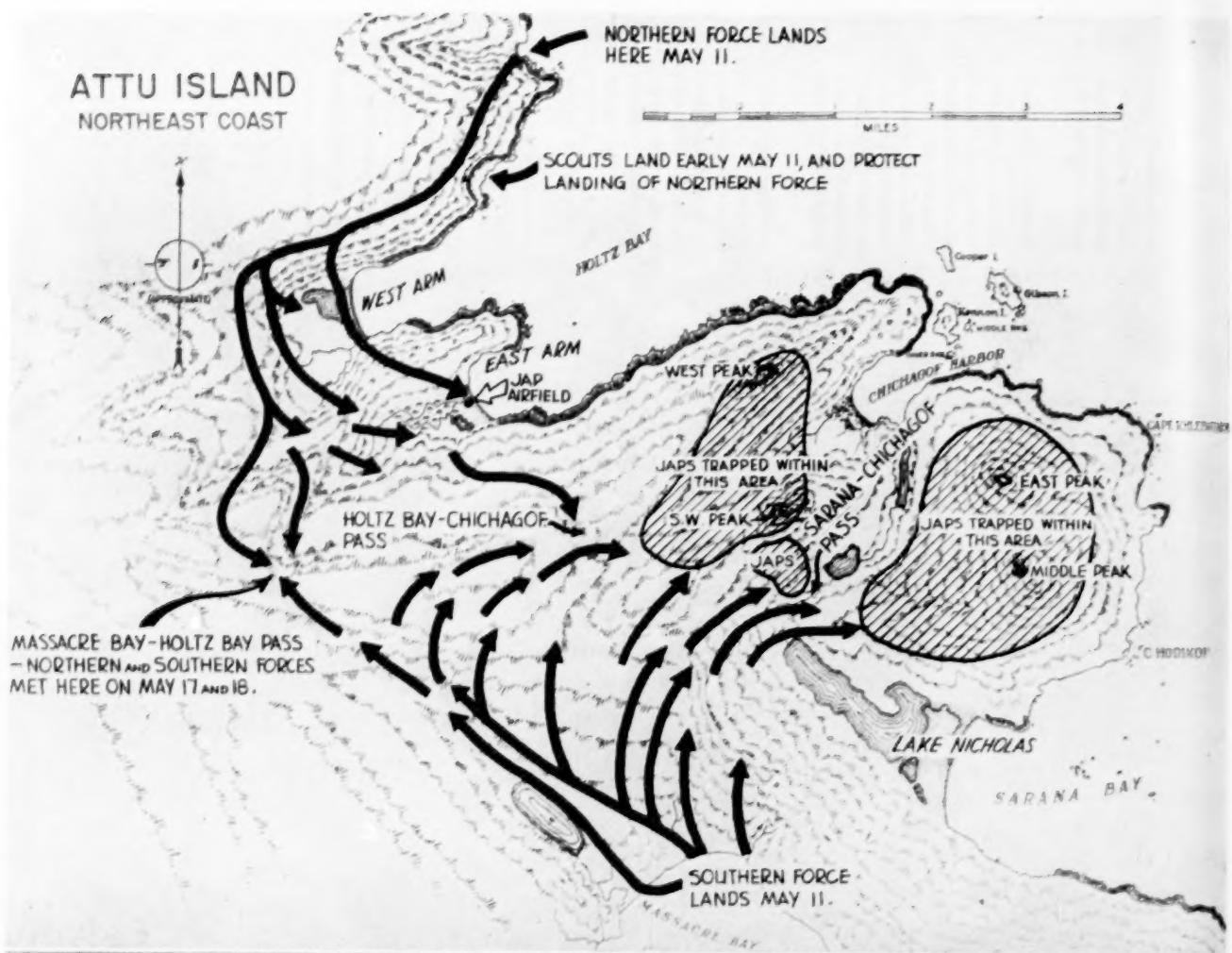
COVER ILLUSTRATION

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Opinions or assertions in the articles are the private ones of the writers, and are not to be construed as official or reflecting the views of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.

Entered as second-class matter, March 27, 1929, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Richmond, Va. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized November 23, 1918.



THE CONQUEST OF ATTU. The Army Air Forces diagrammed map and aerial view shows where American troops landed and where the enemy was maneuvered into the death pocket—in corner at left on map, around snowy hills of Chichagof Harbor. The entire campaign took only from May 11 to May 25, 1943.

(Army Air Forces diagram, courtesy *Shipmate*)

"That Man Suntzu"

By Lieutenant Colonel Samuel B. Griffith, USMC

Illustrations by Corporal C. J. Hedinger, USMC

The words of Sun The Master:^{*}

"To all nations war is a great matter. Upon the army death or life depend: It is the means of existence or destruction of the State. Therefore it must be diligently studied."

SUNTZU lived and died in China during the 5th century B.C. At that time (and for centuries) there was no China as it is known to us today. "China" then consisted of a number of principalities, the rulers of which, if we may judge from the records, spent most of their available time and energy waging war against one another. In all such feudal periods "advisors" have played important historical roles. Sun The Master (the honorific was probably conferred on him by his students and the princes he successively—and successfully—served) was one of these advisors. His specialty was military affairs.

His military philosophy was first made available to the Occident in 1908 when the late Captain E. F. Calthrop, R.F.A., translated *The Book of War*, which contains the teachings of Suntzu and Wutzu. But until December 7, 1941, the military profession of the western world knew very little of the political, strategic, and tactical conceptions propounded by this long dead Chinese. On that date, however, the modern pupils of Sun The Master presented a 20th century edition of his works to the Occident in the form of bombs, blood, and death.

The Japanese are the only people in the world who have built a modern industrial empire entirely on techniques borrowed or stolen from others. This is also true in the field of ideas. What few contributions the Japanese have made to the advancement of world culture can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The Japanese intellectual parasites, apparently incapable of original thought, have always been able to apply any "foreign" ideas that promise to contribute to the aggrandizement of the empire. For many years they have been studying Suntzu, selecting from his thoughts those that could be adapted to the Japanese national character and national ambitions, and rejecting those that they have considered unsuitable for their use. (A sensible procedure—much more sensible, for example, than the procedure of thinking up original techniques and then failing to apply them or applying them late.)

In 1908, in the introduction to his translation of



Building the Empire.

The Book of War, Captain Calthrop wrote: "Sun and Wu are perhaps held in even greater reverence in Japan than in China, where war is looked upon as a troublesome phase in national life and victory in battle is not considered the greatest achievement of a state. Far otherwise is it in Japan; and successive generations of her soldiers have been brought up on Sun and Wu. Like other arts, mystery was formerly supposed to surround the art of war, a belief that was encouraged by the strategist; and for a considerable time the few copies of this book that were brought over from China to Japan were jealously guarded by their possessors. Later, as they became known, an army of Japanese commentators arose—for Chinese literature is thought compressed, to be unfolded in the mind of the reader.

"Today Sun and Wu have given way to the scientific works of European writers, but their sayings have become proverbs, and their influence undoubtedly helped the Japanese to victory in the late war.¹ Belief in the importance of a knowledge of the enemy and his resources, of preparation and training, had grown out of a long study of these ancient masters."

The words of Sun The Master:

"There are five occasions when victory can be foretold: When the general knows the time to fight and when not to fight; or understands when to employ large or small numbers; when government and people are of one mind; when the state is prepared, and chooses the enemy's unguarded moment for at-

*All quotations from Calthrop translation, *The Book of War*.

¹The Russo-Japanese conflict.



Surprise!

tack; when the general possesses ability, and is not interfered with by his prince. These five things are the heralds of victory."

THE Japanese have been preparing their state for this specific war since at least 1931. Inhuman and repressive police measures, executions, and assassinations have helped insure that "government and people are of one mind"; years have been spent in acquiring stock piles of strategic materials; in testing, on the fields of China, the modern weapons of war; in propagandizing the home front. Secret societies have flourished, Shinto has boomed. Thus the state was prepared. Neither the prince nor anyone else interferes with the generals. The generals have assassinated the statesmen, the intellectuals, and the industrialists who have opposed their policies. The Japanese have many times since December 7th, 1941, chosen "the enemy's unguarded moment for attack."

Sun The Master said:

"It has been said aforetime that he who knows both sides has nothing to fear in a hundred fights; he who is ignorant of the enemy and fixes his eyes only on his own side conquers, and the next time is defeated; he who not only is ignorant of the enemy but also of his own resources is invariably defeated."

Until the Coral Sea, at least, the Japanese "had nothing to fear in a hundred fights" for they "knew both sides." And until then they were victorious. At Midway they must have been "ignorant of the enemy"; they "fixed their eyes only on their own side." They were beaten decisively. Since the 7th of August, 1942, they have time after time met United Nations forces on the land, on the sea, and in the air. Since that date they have overestimated their own capabilities and underestimated ours; since that date the balance of victory rests with us.

Sun The Master said:

"Strike before the enemy is ready and attack his unpreparedness from an unexpected quarter."

Pearl Harbor will go down in history as a classic application of this teaching. That side which can, with consistency, apply this theory on the battlefield will win its skirmishes—and its wars.

IN addition to his comments on the nature of war, Sun Tzu has something to say about the more practical aspects of training and leading troops, of keeping them supplied and equipped, of arranging for the gathering of intelligence, of conducting espionage, and of carrying out propaganda in the ranks of the enemy. For example, he wrote: *"The skillful in defense crouch hidden in the deepest shades."* In these words he succinctly sets forth one of the most important aspects of training troops for the battlefield—the knowledge of how to use cover; how to conceal oneself and one's weapons. Implicit in his words is the necessity for disciplined silence. These points, the observance of which is essential in any defense, have been too long neglected in our peacetime training.

Again he said:

"There is nothing more difficult than battle tactics. Their difficulty lies in the calculation of time and distance. . . ."

In general our judgment of time and distance factors in the jungles of the South Pacific has been badly off. The Japanese are somewhat more realistic. This propensity for miscalculating time in its relation to distance is directly traceable to our peacetime training at home. There we worked over relatively open terrain, laced with passable roads. But five miles at New River is not five miles on a tropical island; what is an easy two hours march in the Chopawamsic area may be a ten hour back breaker over the ridges and through the mud of a South Pacific Island. There is no problem involved in a calculation of time and distance factors on the Joplin road. In order to put infantry troop training on a realistic basis ALL such training should be carried out "cross country"—and the tougher the



Speed sustains the spirit of the troops.

going is, the more like the real thing the training will be.

Sun The Master said:

"He who is ignorant of mountain and forest, defile and marsh, can not lead an army";

nor can he lead a squad. Officers and men must become habituated to operating in terrain that is new and strange to them, and all leaders, squad leaders included, must be so trained that in strange terrain, where guides are not available, they can work entirely from air photos.

IN training officers and men every effort must be made to confront them with unusual terrain set-ups. Before the war this was not the policy in our training. No Culebra Marine needed a guide, a map, or an air photo to do the Firewood Bay Landing after he had run through it three times. In the words of the popular song, a great deal of our training on the ground was "the same old thing and we said it in the same old way." An officer once remarked on Guadalcanal: "Back in the Marine Corps Schools the ridges we attacked and defended all run *this* way—on this God damn island they all run *that* way."

Repetitious training over known terrain does not prepare an officer for unusual terrain situations. It does not develop the confidence needed in a leader who lands on a totally strange beach with no conception of the ground that will confront him.

The words of Sun The Master:

"Ground is the handmaid of victory . . . an eye for steepness, command, and distances; these are the qualities of the good general."

And to this we might add "and of the good private." This quality, this eye, is what is called by classic military writers the "*coup d'oeil*." By whatever term it is known it is a quality that must be developed by soldiers. "Ground is the handmaid of victory"—it is for the automatic rifleman who neglects the small fold or hillock



Wing flapping.



Set him in motion — then fall upon him.

five feet away from the exposed position he hurriedly occupies; for the machine-gunner who does not know that his gun would be infinitely more effective if he dropped it downhill fifty feet from where he has it installed near the topographical crest; for the platoon leader who scans the ground hurriedly and addresses his squad leaders in this tenor: "Well, we haven't much time for a reconnaissance; Smith, you put your squad there—Taylor, yours there—and, Brown, you go in there."

There is always time for a reconnaissance if those who make it know what they are looking for. The automatic rifleman, the machine gunner, and the platoon leader do not use the ground correctly because they have not been taught how to use it to get the most out of it.

Sun The Master said:

"In war, above all, speed sustains the spirit of the troops."

This doctrine of speed in action is a fundamental Japanese teaching. The Japanese say we are too slow. They expect us to be slow and they hope by their speed to confuse us, throw us off balance and defeat us. It was in order to develop speed in reaction to battle situations that the British commandos developed what they call "battle drill." This "battle drill" has since been adopted by the British Army. We have been calling it "automatic action." It is simply the development of the squad, the platoon, or the company into action automatically in accordance with the type of battle situation that confronts the group. Battle drill provides for immediate flanking action by one or more of the disengaged elements. This action might take the form of a single envelopment, of a double envelopment, or of a combined shallow-deep envelopment of the same enemy flank. In any event it is speedy. When the Japanese are faced with aggressive speed, they are not

OUR WAR BOND PROGRAM

A Message from the Commandant

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS is squarely behind its war bond program.

Not only are we lending our full support, but we are determined that the Marine Corps shall be among the first in this vitally important phase of the prosecution of the war.

Aside from the fact that our government actually needs a portion of our earnings for the prosecution of the war, there is one highly important reason why the Marine Corps is giving 100 per cent coöperation to the bond program.

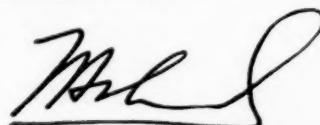
It is that war bonds offer the best and most practical way in which members of the Corps can invest a portion of their earnings as a means of guaranteeing their financial security in the period immediately after the war.

Commanding officers who make the bond allotment program available are doing a real service for the personnel of their commands, for they are making it possible for their men to help themselves to post-war security.

To facilitate the issuance of allotment bonds to Marine personnel, an issuing agency has been established in Washington, D. C. Allotment forms and promotional material should be in the hands of war bond officers in all activities.

While the allotment program has been under way only a few short weeks, preliminary reports have been most gratifying. The Marine detachment, Naval Operating Base, Key West, Fla., reported 100 per cent participation, and the detachment at the Weeksville Air Station (LTA) reported 97.4 per cent. The Marine guard companies in the Panama Canal Zone reported 94.1 participation, the highest percentage of any major activity in the Fifteenth Naval District. The Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., reported 92 per cent participation at the close of a five-day campaign.

It is reports such as these that make us confident that the Marine Corps will be proud of its record in the war bond race. We're watching results with keen interest.



T. HOLCOMB.

capable of attack themselves and they are at a loss for a solution.

Sun The Master said:

"Provoke the enemy and discover the state of his troops; feint and discover the strength of his position. Flap the wings and unmask his sufficiency or insufficiency. By constant feints and excursions, we may produce on the enemy an impression of intangibility which neither spies nor art can dispel."

Could we find a more concise exposition of the basis of Japanese night battle tactics than this? Those who have heard the "bird calls," the slapped rifle stocks, the bamboo sticks beaten together; who have seen the rockets and "Roman candles" (all of which are nothing more than the "flapping of wings") will agree with the Master that these tactics "produce on the enemy an impression of intangibility"—or shall we say plainly, an impression that, if not controlled, will instill in some men a state of terror. Others it will unnerve to such an extent that they will open up with machine guns and automatic arms, giving positions away (which is what the Japanese hope they will do) and so endangering the entire organization of the defense. It was found necessary after the first night counterattack launched against the Raider Battalion on Tulagi, to absolutely

prohibit the firing of automatic arms at night except on F.P.L.'s or in case of definite break-through.

In our training at home we must accustom men to unusual, weird, and unnerving night noises and sights so that when they are faced with them in battle they will not lose their nervous equilibrium.

Suntzu was a great proponent of flanking action—which might explain the Japanese predilection for this type of maneuver. In one place he writes (referring to the fixing force and the flanking force, respectively):

"Moreover, in battle the enemy is engaged with the normal and defeated by the abnormal force. The abnormal force, skillfully handled, is like the heavens and earth, eternal; as the tides and the flow of rivers, unceasing; like the sun and moon, forever interchanging; coming and passing as the seasons. In war there are but two forces, the normal and the abnormal, but they are capable of infinite variation."

Again, in current Japanese teachings we often run across the suggestion that it will be profitable to draw us into a trap by a feigned withdrawal. This is directly out of Suntzu, who wrote: *"If we offer the enemy a point of advantage he will certainly take it; we give him an advantage, set him in motion, then fall upon him."*

Damn clever, these Chinese.

The Personnel Department

At Headquarters, Marine Corps

By Colonel Samuel C. Cumming, USMC
Executive Officer, Personnel Department

FOR many years the Marine Corps Headquarters has been divided into nine departments and divisions, four of which dealt directly with personnel while the others administered certain personnel functions. These departments and divisions which dealt with personnel were independent of each other and responsible directly to the Commandant. This system of organization at Headquarters Marine Corps in the past has caused not only an additional burden on the Commandant in coördinating the activities of the several agencies, but has resulted in a duplication of effort, duplication of files, and a slowdown of work due to the lack of a central control of personnel matters.

With the unprecedented expansion of the Marine Corps it became obvious there should be created a department to control all matters dealing with personnel, the director of which would be directly responsible to the Commandant in all matters relative to personnel. The Commandant therefore directed the amalgamation of the former Adjutant & Inspector's Department, the Reserve Division, including the Women's Reserve, the Personnel Division, the Recruiting Division, and certain administrative functions performed by the Plans & Policies Division into a single department to be known as the Personnel Department.

The Personnel Department, as now established, is divided into four branches; namely, the Procurement Branch, the Performance Branch, the Detail Branch and the Records and Statistics Branch. The head of the department, Brigadier General Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., USMC, holds the title of The Director, Personnel Department. The Chiefs of Branch of the various branches are Colonel Wethered Woodworth, Procurement Branch; Colonel W. T. H. Galliford, Performance Branch; Colonel B. W. Gally, Detail Branch; and Lieut. Colonel O. K. Pressley, Records and Statistics Branch.

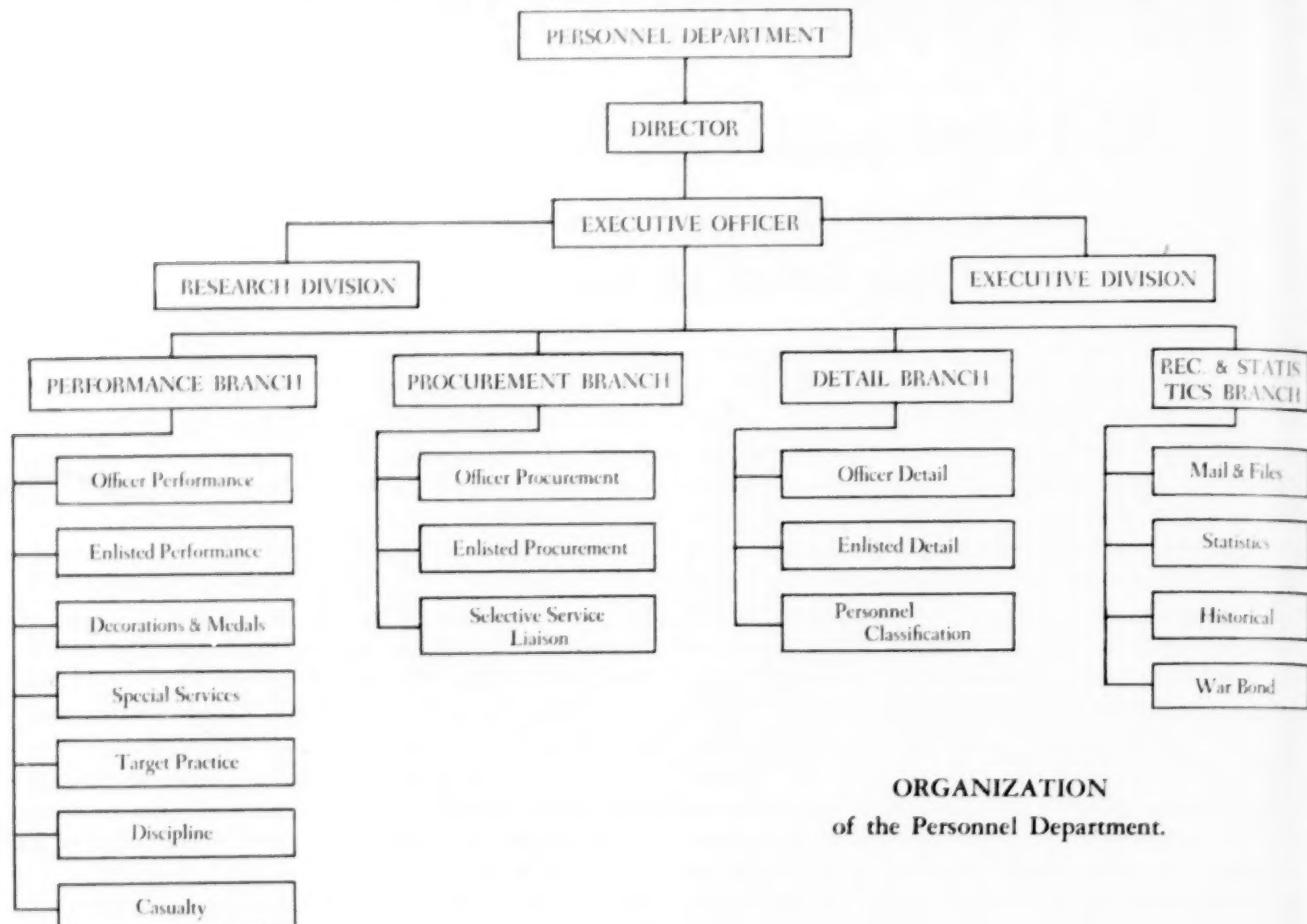
Each branch is subdivided into various divisions, and these divisions are still further subdivided into sections for the purpose of performing specific tasks assigned to them.

The functions of the different branches are:

The Procurement Branch is charged with the procurement of all officers and enlisted personnel, male and female, for the Marine Corps. It is divided into several divisions; namely, the Officer Procurement Division which controls and administers the officer and Women's Reserve procurement services. It performs all the func-

tions relative to the procurement of officers, whether from civil life or enlisted status, and conducts all correspondence relative thereto. It maintains the records of all inactive, retired, and reserve officers, supervises and administers the college training program, and supervises and administers the Women's Reserve which is a section in this division. The Enlisted Procurement Division controls and administers the recruiting service and the procurement of enlisted personnel either as specialists or to fill necessary quotas not filled by the Selective Service. The Selective Service Division maintains liaison between the Marine Corps Procurement Branch and the National Selective Service System.

The Performance Branch has to do with the performance of duty of all officers and enlisted men while on active duty in the Marine Corps. It is composed of an Officer Performance Division, which is responsible for the promotion, retirement and discharge of officers and checks their records and fitness reports. It also maintains the directory and lineal list of all officers in the Marine Corps on active duty. The Enlisted Performance Division has charge of the promotion, reduction, and discharge of all enlisted personnel, including their military history while in the Corps. It handles all correspondence relative to these subjects. The checking of service record books, the preparation of discharge certificates, adjusted compensation and retirement of enlisted personnel, and all subjects relative thereto are handled by this division. The Discipline Division reviews all court-martial sentences and prepares recommendations where appropriate to the Judge Advocate General. It handles all correspondence relative to discipline, reviews courts of inquiry and boards of investigation, and acts upon the delivery of military personnel to civil authorities for trial. The Target Practice Division is concerned with all matters relative to small arms firing in the Marine Corps. The Casualty and Dependency Allowance Division maintains records of all casualties and handles all correspondence relative thereto. The Dependency Allowance Section determines the dependency and authorizes the commencement, stoppage, or change in allotments in accordance with Public Law 490. It investigates and conducts action to be taken in cases of the death gratuity and performs all correspondence relative to these subjects. The Special Services Division is charged with all matters relative to the welfare, recreation, and morale of personnel including handling matters pertaining to



the post exchanges. The Decorations and Medals Division summarizes recommendations for the award of medals and citations, issues medals and decorations and keeps records thereof, prepares letters of commendation and such other correspondence as is necessary relative to these subjects.

The Detail Branch is responsible for the assignment to duty of all officers and enlisted men on active duty in the Corps, the maintenance of complements and allowances and all functions relative to the classification of officer and enlisted personnel.

The Records and Statistics Branch keeps all records of all officers and enlisted men as well as former officers

and enlisted men in the Corps. The Statistics Division includes an Identification Section, an Enlisted Records Section, and a Machine Records Section. The latter maintains punch card records of all Marine Corps personnel. The Mail and Files Division maintains a central headquarters case file on all officers and enlisted personnel and provides a central mail and messenger service for Headquarters Marine Corps. The Historical Division maintains historical archives, makes research for historical information, prepares histories of units, and edits **THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE**. The War Bond Issuing Division manages the sale and delivery of war bonds to military personnel of the Marine Corps.

How the Personnel Department Is Organized

By Lieutenant Clifford P. Morehouse

FORMATION of the new Personnel Department of the Marine Corps was authorized by an act of Congress approved May 25, 1943. By this act, the former Adjutant and Inspector's Department, and the time-honored office of the Adjutant and Inspector, established in 1798, were abolished. The administrative duties formerly performed by that officer and his

department, together with those of certain other divisions of Marine Corps Headquarters, were placed under the supervision of the Director, Personnel Department. Appointed to this office by the Commandant was Brigadier General Littleton W. T. Waller, Jr., formerly head of the Reserve Division.

In the letter from the Navy Department request-

ing Congress to enact this legislation, it was stated that "by placing the activities of the existing Adjutant and Inspector's Department and of certain other independently operating divisions in the Marine Corps Headquarters under one head, a redistribution of duties will be accomplished that will effect a saving in personnel and will eliminate duplication of certain records and files that are now necessitated by the existing administrative organization. The various sections of the Adjutant and Inspector's Department will be regrouped and reorganized with the existing Division of Recruiting, the Division of Personnel, and the Division of Reserve under one head."

Some idea of the scope of the new Personnel Department may be gained by comparing the number of workers in the department today with those in the several departments that previously handled the same matters.

On July 1, 1940, the strength of these various departments was:

	Officers	Enlisted	Civilians	Total
A. and I. Department	8	23	80	111
Reserve	4	5	6	15
Recruiting	3	1	4	8
Personnel	2	1	5	8
Totals	17	30	95	142

On July 1, 1943, the strength of the Personnel Department was:

Personnel Department	139	577	500	1,216
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EXECUTIVE AND RESEARCH DIVISIONS

GENERAL WALLER is assisted in the administration of the Personnel Department by Colonel S. C. Cumming as executive officer, and by two divisions directly responsible to him. These are as follows:

The *Executive Division* performs the administrative work for the department. It prepares certain types of letters for the Director, checks on civilians working in the department, is responsible for the routine of studies throughout the department and transmits allowance sheets for all organizations in the Corps.

The *Research Division*. Headed by Mr. T. F. Carley, this is the legal division, handling all questions pertaining to legal matters and interpretation of regulations. In addition, the division drafts proposed legislation for the Marine Corps; studies and prepares reports on military and naval bills; prepares Marine Corps orders and letters of instruction; revises the Marine Corps Manual; reports on proposed changes in Navy Regulations and naval bureau manuals; assembles and consolidates budget matters; and handles claims for reimbursement for personal property lost or destroyed.

For muster roll purposes, enlisted military personnel attached to Headquarters Marine Corps are organized into two battalions. The *First Headquarters Battalion*,

under command of Major E. E. Barde, comprises all male enlisted personnel; the *Second Headquarters Battalion*, under Lieutenant Colonel Miles S. Newton, is composed of the enlisted members of the Women's Reserve assigned to Headquarters. Captain Martrese T. Ferguson, MCWR, is the executive officer of this battalion.

PERFORMANCE BRANCH

THE general purpose of the Performance Branch, under the direction of Colonel W. T. H. Galliford, is to supervise all matters connected with promotion, discipline, decoration, retirement, and discharge of Marine Corps personnel; the allocation of dependency allowances; the welfare and morale of the troops; the conduct of post exchanges; target practice, and casualties. In short, this branch performs most of the functions that formerly pertained to the Adjutant and Inspector's Department.

The *Enlisted Performance Division*, under the direction of Colonel John Dixon, is charged with keeping the records and handling matters pertaining to enlisted members of the Marine Corps. Under this division are three sections: enlisted promotion, enlisted military history, and discharge.

In regard to enlisted promotions, the section determines the number of men to be promoted to each rank, based upon actual as compared with authorized strength, and directs commanding officers to promote specified numbers within their units. The actual individuals are selected by the commanding officers, who report them back to the division. The promotion section also prepares and distributes promotion lists, answers correspondence pertaining to promotions, analyzes and makes recommendations on proposed changes in regulations affecting promotion policies, and prepares circular letters to the service concerning promotion policies and procedures.

The principal duties of the enlisted military history section are to handle correspondence relative to welfare, location, and credit rating of enlisted men; to furnish certificates for use under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act; to notify enlisted men of the death of their next of kin; to handle changes or corrections in vital statistics; to furnish statements of enlisted service in the Marine Corps in response to official requests; to conduct adjusted compensation correspondence; to arrange retirement of enlisted reservists; and to authorize payment for quarters and subsistence allowance of enlisted men.

The discharge section handles all matters pertaining to discharges of enlisted men; determines character and good conduct awards; closes out service record books; maintains statistics and submits reports on discharges.

Similar services in regard to officers are rendered by the *Officer Performance Division*, under Colonel D. A. Stafford. This division operates through seven sections, dealing respectively with permanent appointment and

promotion, temporary appointment and promotion, reserve officers, muster roll and directory, records and reports, fitness reports, and the lineal list.

It is the duty of the division to furnish such statistical data on officers as may be available and requested; to comment on proposed legislation relating to officers; and to prepare statements for use of Marine representatives before Congressional committees.

Selection boards for both permanent and temporary promotions are appointed by the division. The reserve officer section maintains a lineal list of permanent reserve officers; prepares original appointments in the Marine Corps Reserve and Women's Reserve; prepares certificates of service for payment of uniform gratuities; prepares acceptances of resignation and orders for discharge of reserve officers.

Among the duties of other sections of this division are the preparation of the Marine Corps sections of the Navy Register and the Navy Directory, the keeping of records of service for pay purposes, the maintenance of individual card records for each officer's reports on fitness, and the recording of changes in status of regular and retired officers.

The *Discipline Division* of the Performance Branch, headed by Lieutenant Colonel John E. Curry, handles all matters having to do with the discipline of officers and enlisted personnel. Specifically, the division reviews all court-martial sentences and prepares recommendations to the Judge Advocate General for the Commandant's signature; it reviews and recommends the convening of general courts-martial as proposed by commanding officers; it handles matters relating to stragglers and deserters, motor vehicle accident reports, and officers and men found to have police records; it prepares letters of admonition and reprimand; answers complaints regarding unpaid bills; reviews courts of inquiry and boards of investigation; and acts on delivery of military personnel to civil authorities for trial.

The *Target Practice Division* issues orders and directives to carry out policies as established by the Commandant; to keep records of small arms qualifications; to issue qualification orders for extra compensation; to arrange annual training for personnel at posts where ranges are not available; and to handle all other matters pertaining to small arms practice in the Marine Corps. The officer in charge of this division is Major C. A. Lloyd.

The *Casualty Division*, under Colonel E. W. Skinner, operates in two sections. The casualty section maintains records of all casualties, conducts correspondence in regard to casualties, makes arrangements for burials in Arlington National Cemetery, disposes of personal effects of casualties, notifies the next of kin, and reports casualties to various headquarters units.

The dependency allowance section determines dependency for the purpose of approving family allotments; initiates commencement, stoppages, or change in allotments; makes investigations and institutes action

in case of death gratuities; and conducts correspondence relating to family allowance matters.

The *Decorations and Medals Division*, as its name indicates, has to do with all matters relating to the award of medals and citations. It summarizes and presents recommendations for these, prepares letters of commendation for signature by higher authority, issues medals and decorations, keeps records of awards, and conducts correspondence in regard to these matters.

Under the *Special Services Division* come the morale and post exchange sections. The former is charged with all matters pertaining to the welfare, recreation, and morale of enlisted men. It is under the supervision of Colonel D. S. Barry. The latter, under Major R. M. O'Toole, handles all matters relating to Marine Corps post exchanges.

THE PROCUREMENT BRANCH

THIS Procurement Branch of the Department of Personnel, with Colonel Wethered Woodworth as chief of branch, is composed of the former Reserve and Recruiting divisions. It is now divided into three divisions, the Officer Procurement Division, the Enlisted Procurement Division, and the Selective Service Liaison Division.

Before the war, the Marine Corps Reserve was organized in reserve battalions located in various parts of the country. These battalions were under the direction and control of the Division of Reserve. With the outbreak of war, this division greatly increased its activities. After the reserve battalions were absorbed into regular units of the Corps, the Division of Reserve was given the task of accepting, commissioning, and activating thousands of new Marine Corps officers.

Nineteen officer procurement offices were set up in principal cities, in conjunction with the Navy officer procurement offices. In these applications were initiated for commissions, and for designation of college students as officer candidates. A principal task was the procurement of men with specialized skills and professions to serve as specialist officers in the many new tasks with which the Marine Corps was faced. More recently, these offices have served, and are continuing to serve, as centers for the procurement of officers and enlisted personnel for the Women's Reserve.

In addition, the Procurement Branch of the new Personnel Department has the supervision of the 52 district recruiting offices. These, with the officer procurement offices, are grouped into four divisions centering in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, and San Francisco. Despite the inclusion of the Marine Corps in the selective service program, recruiting and procurement officers are still busy enlisting men under 18 and over 38 and the 18,000 women authorized for the Women's Reserve.

The principal function of the *Officer Procurement Division*, headed by Colonel C. W. Thompson, is to control and administer the officer procurement service;



Colonel T. B. Gale
Assistant Executive Officer



Brigadier General L. W. T. Waller
Director



Colonel S. C. Cumming
Executive Officer



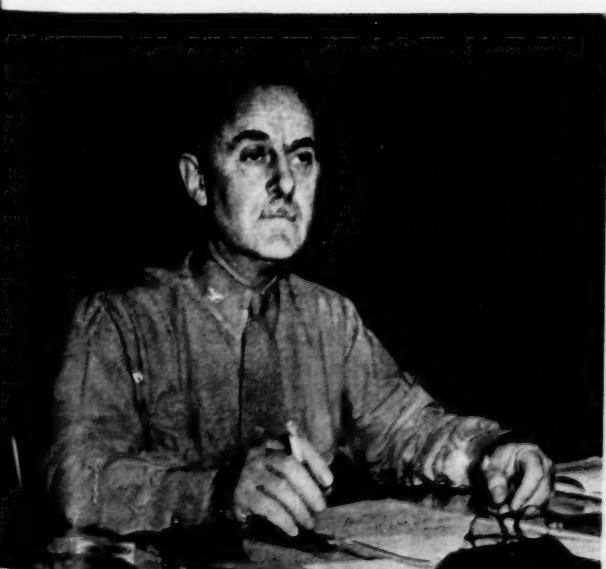
Colonel B. W. Gally
Chief, Detail Branch

The Personnel Department

**Headquarters
U. S. Marine Corps**



Lieutenant Colonel O. K. Pressley
Chief, Records and Statistics
Branch



Colonel Wethered Woodworth
Chief, Procurement Branch



Colonel W. T. H. Galliford
Chief, Performance Branch

specifically, to procure officers, officer candidates, and Women's Reserve personnel in accordance with quotas and qualifications defined by the Department of Plans and Policies; and to coördinate the Marine Corps procurement program with those of other armed services. This is done through six sections, as follows:

(1) Women's Reserve section. This section supervises the training schools and maintains records of all officer and enlisted women reserves from date of enlistment until they are assigned to duty upon completion of indoctrination schools. It establishes quotas for training schools, and issues initial orders to them. It procures uniforms, advises the detail branch of availability of women reserves, maintains statistical data, issues orders detailing personnel to active duty, and conducts necessary correspondence relating to these functions.

(2) Officer candidates section. The functions of this section are to review and approve applications for the officer candidates' classes and order approved candidates to these classes; to review and forward to the discipline section, with recommendations, reports from the F.B.I. on officer candidates; to review applications of warrant officers recommended for assignment to candidates' class; and in general to perform all functions necessary to establish the qualifications of officer candidates for commissioning.

(3) The field office section is responsible for formulation of plans and procedures for the operation of the officer procurement organization in accordance with existing policies; liaison with the naval officer procurement program; preparation of directives and information bulletins for use of procurement offices; allocation of quotas; liaison with the Quartermaster department relative to supplies for field offices; and approval of applicants recommended for appointment as procurement officers or transferred from other branches.

(4) Specialist Section. This section is designed to process and review applications from civilians for commissions; recommendations for specialist commissions from warrant officers and enlisted men; recommissioning of former officers; approve applications for commission of Army and ROTC graduates; review and act on F.B.I. and credit reports regarding applicants for commissions; and to conduct correspondence concerning commissions in the Marine Corps Reserve.

(5) College Training Program. On July 1, 1943, approximately 11,000 young men were enrolled in some 70 colleges as members of the Marine Corps enlisted reserve and officer candidates. These men were classified, assigned, and ordered by this section which is further charged with maintaining records concerning them, ascertaining their dates of graduation, and notifying the officer candidates' section of their readiness to be transferred to candidates' class. In addition, the section reviews and approves applications from men who apply from the ranks for the college training program; supervises assignment of Naval Reserve V-12

men to the Marine Corps within quotas assigned; and conducts necessary correspondence in connection with matters of student procurement.

(6) Officers' Record Section. The task of this section is to maintain records of all inactive retired and reserve officers, and when required arrange for their physical examination and notify the detail branch of their readiness for active duty; forward commissions to newly appointed officers; supervise preliminary procedure in the discharge, resignation, and retirement of officers; supervise and administer the field promotion program; maintain records and statistics of former officers and field promotion programs of inactive reserve and retired officers.

The *Enlisted Procurement Division* is headed by Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Burke. It controls and administers the recruiting service as to personnel, stations, and so forth. It operates through four sections: field office section, correspondence, statistical, mail and files. It further checks all enlistment papers for correctness of data; types muster roll and station cards; assembles cases for file section; conducts correspondence; and corrects and types index file strips.

The correspondence section, as its name implies, conducts correspondence in regard to the procurement service, including enlistments, waivers, assignment of serial numbers, policies, requirements, and standards.

The statistical section checks and classifies enlistment contracts, records and compiles statistics and reports on recruiting and keeps record of the strength of the Marine Corps, assigns serial numbers.

The mail and file section receives, routes, and distributes incoming mail, and maintains office files on all matter pertaining to recruiting.

Liaison with the selective service system is also a part of the Procurement Branch. Marine Corps personnel are assigned to duty at national selective service headquarters and at the various state offices. Their task is to supervise the channeling of selectees into the Marine Corps in accordance with assigned quotas, and the transportation of these men to training centers. Colonel Victor Morrison is officer in charge of the *Selective Service Liaison Division*.

DETAIL BRANCH

THE Detail Branch, under the direction of Colonel B. W. Gally, is familiar to most Marines, as it is responsible for the classification, assignment, and transfer of all officers and enlisted men. It also procures passports when these are required.

The three sections of the Detail Branch, with their officers in charge, are the Officer Detail Division, under Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Jordahl; the Enlisted Detail Division, under Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Wornham; and the Personnel Classification Division, under Lieutenant Colonel L. S. Hamel.

The *Officer Detail Division*'s work is to keep all posts, stations, and organizations up to authorized strength by

selecting and detailing officers to fill vacancies; to write or control all travel and special duty orders for Marine officers; when notified of retirement of officers, to authorize appropriate leave and write orders to home; to write all change of station orders; to answer Congressional and other correspondence relative to change of station of officers; to assign officers to duty; and to administer programs for the training of specialists in civilian and service schools.

The *Enlisted Detail Division* is charged with the maintenance of all posts, stations, and organizations at authorized allowance of personnel, and the preparation of orders and correspondence in connection therewith. (For posts and stations within the Department of the Pacific, this responsibility is delegated to the Commanding General of the Department of the Pacific.) This includes orders for transfer; details to temporary duty; participation in parades, ceremonies, funerals, and other functions of a patriotic nature; assignments to schools; assignments to limited duty; transfers from one class of reserve to another; letters to Members of Congress, government officials, parents, relatives, and friends of enlisted men regarding their assignments and welfare. Line, Ordnance and Fire Control Personnel are controlled directly by this Division, while all orders in connection with personnel of the Paymaster and Quartermaster Departments, Communications Personnel and Aviation Personnel are prepared by this Division only upon the recommendation of the Paymaster, Quartermaster, Division of Plans and Policies, and the Director of Aviation.

It is the function of the *Personnel Classification Division* to classify all Marines in accordance with their abilities, aptitudes, interests, and educational and experimental backgrounds, and to record this information in such a way that it is readily available to all commanding officers. To this end, every Marine is given a personal interview in order to determine accurately the skills he has acquired, and tested to determine his potentialities for acquiring new skills. On the basis of such a program, recommended assignments are made to the end that the Marine Corps will have readily available all of its existing skills. In those cases where sufficient skills are not available, the classification program assists the training program in recommending the Marines who can be trained in the various military specialties in a minimum amount of time, and further assists in devising testing techniques to measure training progress and to improve and standardize methods of instruction. The division maintains liaison in the fields of personnel research and personnel practices with Army, Navy, and civilian programs, making such material available to the Marine Corps. The division itself carries on such research as is necessary to improve Marine Corps techniques. It also keeps a complete file of duplicate qualification cards at Headquarters so that all of the skills available to the Marine Corps can readily be found.

RECORDS AND STATISTICS BRANCH

LIEUTENANT COLONEL O. K. PRESSLEY is the chief of the Records and Statistics Branch, which includes a variety of divisions all having to do with records, files, statistics, and history of the Marine Corps and its personnel.

The *Statistics Division*, of which Major E. E. Barde is officer in charge, has the task of compiling and maintaining statistical data for the entire Marine Corps and keeping the muster rolls. Despite the fact that the most modern machine methods are in use, the division has increased some ten-fold in the space that it occupies at Headquarters, since the beginning of the war, and it now occupies an entire wing on the third deck of the Navy Annex, with some 200 employees. Its muster roll records go back to 1786, though the early ones have been turned over to the Federal Archives for preservation; and its index lists the name of every individual known to have served in the Marine Corps since the earliest days. The division operates in three sections:

(1) The identification section maintains finger print records of all Marine Corps personnel, and all applicants not accepted for the Marine Corps. It classifies new prints and checks them against its own records and those of the F.B.I., reporting its findings to the discipline section.

(2) The enlisted records section (statistical branch) keeps records of all enlisted men, showing their military history, rank, station, marital status, and dependents. It is prepared to furnish Headquarters divisions and sections with reports and data concerning number of men by rank and branch, location of men, and reports of actual strength and distribution of enlisted personnel.

(3) The machine records section, under Captain M. S. Brown, maintains punch card records of all Marine Corps personnel, officers and enlisted. It tabulates qualification cards and prepares monthly classification sheets. This section has charge of preparing the quarterly directory of officers by posts and stations. It plans in the near future to prepare muster rolls by machine and to prepare casualty cards for the casualty section. All of this work is done by International business machines with skilled service and civilian personnel.

The *Historical Division*, under Colonel C. H. Metcalf, gathers, preserves, and publishes the history of the Marine Corps. To this end, the division establishes and maintains historical archives; makes researches for historical information on request; prepares histories of units, and monographs and books concerning the history of the Marine Corps, publishing them outright or turning them over to the public relations division; conducts research for the Bureau of Naval Personnel in connection with naming ships after Marine Corps personnel; reclassifies records of World War I; collects and classifies data on the present war.

The *War Bond Issuing Division*, of which Major

J. L. Webb is officer in charge, manages allotment sales and delivery of war bonds to military personnel of the Marine Corps; keeps a record of all war bond sales through the allotment system; and provides for safe keeping of bonds purchased but not delivered.

The *Mail and Files Division* is charged with the tremendous task of keeping track of all Marines everywhere at all times, and seeing that their mail reaches them. This is no small assignment in wartime.

For Headquarters, the division maintains case files on officers and enlisted men, together with general correspondence files for the military personnel department and the office of the Commandant, and a central mail and messenger service for these offices. It also performs the duties of communications officer for Headquarters,

and effects details of daily communications duty officers, maintaining a 24-hour emergency call list.

In addition, the division assigns mailing addresses to organizations of the Marine Corps outside the United States; routes personal cables and radio messages to Marines overseas; maintains liaison with the office of the Secretary of the Navy on the standard distribution list, and with the postal authorities in regard to mail to Marines overseas; distributes postal specialists, officers and enlisted; recommends and institutes action for the appointment and bonding of Navy mail clerks; traces lost mail; and readdresses misdirected mail.

Captain J. J. Rogers is the officer in charge of this division, the activities of which are as far-reaching as the Marine Corps itself.



Legal Assistance for Navy Personnel

IN a move designed to expand and coördinate existing arrangements for providing legal assistance to naval personnel and their dependents, a new program has been developed by the office of the Judge Advocate General, in coöperation with the American Bar Association, which standardizes and increases the facilities already available.

The new program, put into effect June 26, 1943, provides for the establishment by the commandant of each naval district, or commanding officer of each navy yard, naval station, Marine Corps base, or other naval activity, of a legal assistance office, to be staffed by one or more officers with legal training and who are members of the bar of a state, territory, or the District of Columbia. In addition, the officer in command of any of the forces afloat may establish a legal assistance office with such modifications as conditions may make necessary.

Eligible to seek the counsel of legal assistance officers and civilian lawyers coöperating with them are all naval personnel and their dependents, and, where necessary, members of other branches of the armed forces if the legal facilities of their own service are not accessible.

The general supervision and direction of Navy legal offices is assigned to the Judge Advocate General, who will collaborate with the American Bar Association in the establishment of a system of legal assistance. The local legal officers will collaborate with the state and local bar associations and legal aid societies in the respective districts.

The specific services which Navy legal assistance

officers are authorized to render to naval personnel and their dependents have been so stated as to allow the maximum of counsel and assistance and at the same time to avoid encroaching on matters properly coming under the jurisdiction of civilian lawyers. Among other services, legal assistance officers are authorized to:

1. Arrange, in coöperation with local bar associations and legal aid societies, for certain members of the civilian bar to serve with legal assistance offices.

2. Interview, advise, and assist naval personnel; and, in proper cases, to refer such personnel to an appropriate bar committee or legal aid organization when it is felt desirable that the case be handled by civilian counsel.

3. Arrange, if practicable, through local bar associations to have specified civilian lawyers visit each legal assistance office at regular intervals to interview any naval personnel who may desire their counsel.

Legal assistance officers generally will not appear in person or by pleadings before civil courts, boards, or commissions as attorneys for persons who are otherwise entitled to legal assistance in accordance with existing regulations.

Under the new program, naval personnel, whether in this country or overseas, will be assured in the handling of their personal affairs the assistance and counsel of capable, legally trained men in the naval service, or, if necessary, will be referred to competent civilian lawyers through the coöperation of the American Bar Association, state and local bar associations, and legal aid societies.

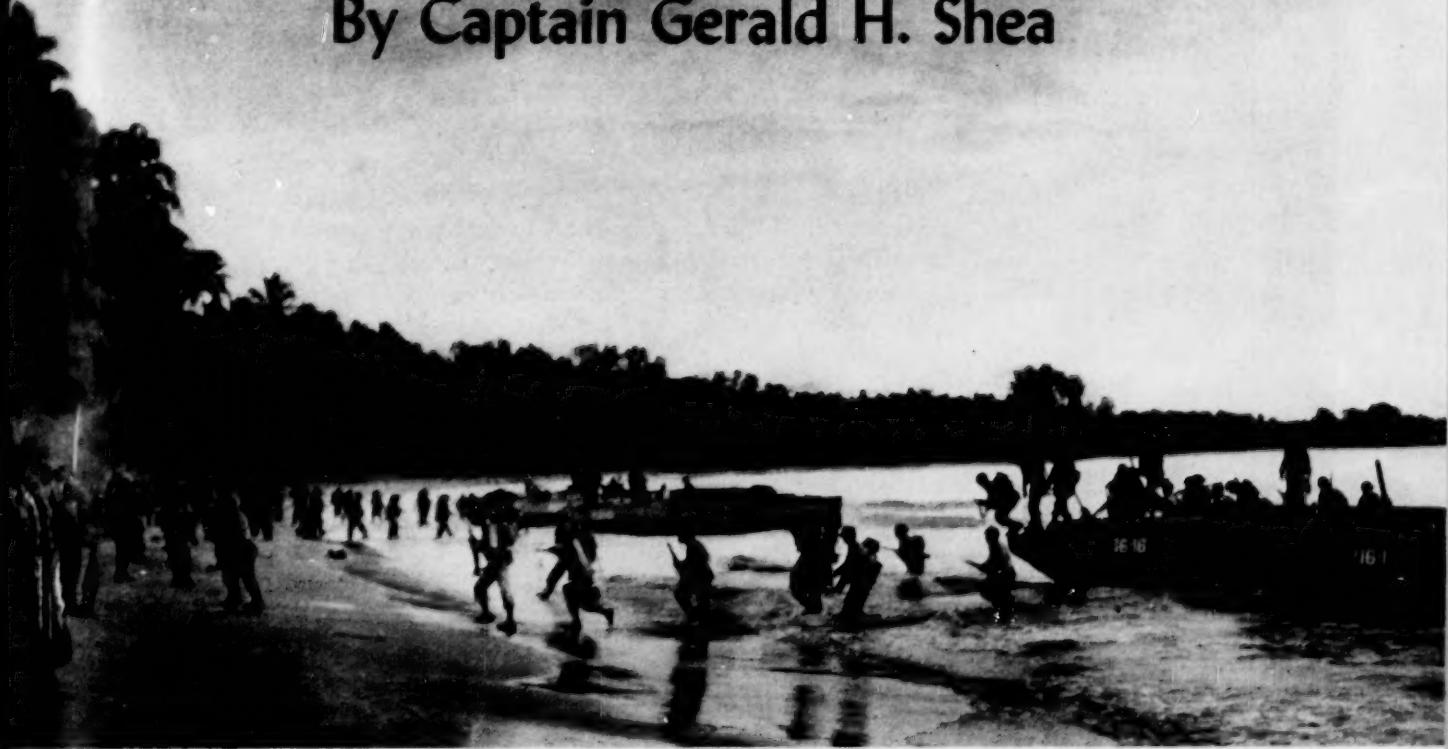


"For they can conquer who believe they can."

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Lessons of Guadalcanal *

By Captain Gerald H. Shea



AMERICAN troops in training owe a great debt to the men who gave their lives to teach us the lessons they learned on Guadalcanal. Now that the last Jap resistance on that island has been destroyed, we can total up the lessons of the six months of fighting and can gain many valuable pointers.

Experience on every battlefield has reflected the necessity for hard, stern, and complete pre-battle training. Every soldier must be equipped with sound combat sense as well as with a rifle. Every soldier must receive training in which nothing he may need to know in battle is slighted or neglected. We must make our troops wise in the ways of battle, and the soldier must be given beforehand every experience possible in order that he will not be surprised in combat.

Often in the first engagement he is likely to forget many of the things he has learned, but this is natural and eventually he gets over it. Before the next action he will have had time to soak up his first-hand experiences and make use of them. Our training manuals are thoroughly sound and practical, but you can't get experience from paper. We have to put into practice the wisdom of these training aids with real bullets and real shells going overhead as they are now doing back in the States. It's the sure way. It's also the hard way; but it takes sweat to train a good soldier. We must practice what we preach, although it is better to do it with as little preaching as possible. You already know this as well as I do. You have heard it from every superior you ever had,

and I hope you continue to hear it and, above all, to do it yourself.

Air units, of course, played a major part in our ground operations. Liaison functioned perfectly; our calls for bombing and strafing missions were always filled promptly when the planes were available. It is essential for ground troop commanders not to give the airmen hazy targets or call upon them for too many missions because their job is the most arduous imaginable.

We found that Japs who had burrowed into the steep slopes of hills could be destroyed by dive bombing. Artillery and mortar fire would not always dislodge these Japanese cliff dwellers, but the superior marksmanship of our flyers did dislodge them when they put their bombs right into their living rooms. Rations and ammunition supply for flanking units far out in the jungle was always a difficult problem for the S-4, but here again the Air Forces helped and dropped supplies to the troops.

By questioning Jap flyers we learned, as we suspected, that they seldom fly into combat with parachutes. Everything possible, even the radio, is eliminated for the better performance of the plane. They do use their parachutes on other missions, however, though you can generally count on the loss of a pilot with every Zero. We don't discourage them in this practice either.

War soon brings close co-operation. Any pre-war pride and prejudices there may have been between the different branches did not show up at all during the whole campaign. We had real teams, ideal teams that

*Reprinted by permission from the *Infantry Journal*.

functioned perfectly. Excellent coöordination was particularly noticeable between the infantry and artillery. Every man was a fighting man in a fighting force and it was even difficult to distinguish one arm of the service from another. This unity included Navy and Marine Corps units and the Air Forces.

II

THE Jap carries on sniping a good deal of the time and we found, to our misfortune, that our caliber .45 weapons sounded like the Jap rifle. We therefore left all of our pistols and tommy guns in the rear areas for local protection, and went out after the Japs with a lot of M1s and a little more self-security. The business of Jap self-sacrifice, by tying themselves in coconut trees and sniping, is, except perhaps in a few scattered instances, legendary. The Japanese aren't by any means stupid, and a tree position isn't a good harassing position even from their unorthodox point of view. You can readily understand this if you try it once. I did, and I assure you I wouldn't be found in a coconut tree on Guadalcanal if only for a bee-after-pollen harassment. It's worth bringing out in your training, however, because it requires additional alertness and exceptionally keen vision. There may possibly be Japs up in trees. But firing into every treetop just sounds like a big battle but causes confusion and unnecessary expenditure of precious ammunition, so don't do it without good reason.

Promiscuous firing brings out the importance of fire discipline. Ammunition is heavy, and the weight a man carries into the jungle has to be reckoned with in every operation.

Information gathered from prisoners was undoubtedly elicited by kind treatment, although they sometimes acted as though they believed our Standard Operating Procedure was to kill them after capture. The propaganda that to be captured by us meant death seemed to be thoroughly imbued in the Jap. The importance of treating prisoners well cannot be overstressed, and we certainly hope that they are giving ours the same. Many of the PW's could speak "pidgin" English, and did overtime conversation because of it. However, sign language still seems to be the universal language. Their politeness was evidenced by bowing and scraping by all hands, which doesn't speak very well for the super-race from our standpoint, especially when you know what must be going on in their minds. For life is cheap to the Jap, and make no mistake, he isn't ever fooling.

Once when we had the Nips surrounded, we tried to get them to surrender by broadcasting in Japanese. A prisoner who had given himself up was willing to appeal to his outfit to prevent further bloodshed. This broadcast told them we treated prisoners fairly, and helped refute the impression that we took no prisoners.

The Japs didn't take a single prisoner from us as far as we know. The best opportunity they had to do this

came when one of our soldiers, lost from a patrol, spent a night in a Jap bivouac area. He wandered into the bivouac, and rather than try to escape, pulled his hat over his eyes and sat Jap fashion a little apart from the group. He kept his head down and held a hand grenade, with the ring pulled, in his fist all night. The Japs, he said, did very little talking, and apparently assumed he was ill. About dawn, before it was light enough to distinguish his uniform he escaped, only to lead another patrol back to the area to wipe out the Japs the next day.

It is necessary to have an interpreter with each leading battalion. Enemy information must be obtained and gotten out quickly to the places it will do the most good.

For the capabilities of Japanese weapons, I refer you to TM 30-480. This book gave us much good information before we got here. And we found that the Japanese have used no new weapons against us yet, but that they do have a supply of German automatic weapons and captured British antiaircraft guns. One interesting item I find in my notes relates to the use of wooden bullets in their caliber .25 rifles. I saw several clips of these pellets which seem to be nothing more than doweled pegs. These may be experimental types. They act somewhat as an "incendiary," causing a most painful burn on the flesh. As long as they shoot wooden bullets at us I'm sure we don't have to worry about their marksmanship.

None of our forces wore any insignia of rank on the battlefield. You couldn't tell an officer from an enlisted man, and I think that we all felt on the same plane—that we were personally winning the war. The Japs, on the other hand, wore their insignia of rank on their collars, but I'm afraid we weren't very discriminating. But the Japs give high target priority to leaders, and any man carrying a pistol or in any way looking like a leader is sure of his share of fire.

Field glasses, we found, may be carried in the case on the back of the cartridge belt without the use of the shoulder strap. When carried this way they are adequately protected and partly hidden, yet readily available. The Japanese optical instruments were exceptionally fine. Many were of German make.

Frequently the Japs did their work during the night when it was cool. I can remember hearing them cutting trees and thrashing about not a hundred yards from our lines. They built some excellent pillboxes under the roots of trees too, boxes from which it was almost impossible to dislodge them. However, the machine guns in these boxes had a very limited field of fire and were restricted in most instances to little more than use on a final protective line. The guns were completely hidden and always protected by well-placed snipers. The vegetation is so thick that fire lanes are thoroughly hidden in the jungle, at least until you happen to find yourself in one. The foliage is soft enough to fire through, so all they had to cut were vision lanes. Jungle warfare may have its disadvantages in supply, but it certainly has tactical advantages.



"COMBINED OPERATIONS"—An army 155mm. rifle battery at Guadalcanal lays down a barrage on December 7, 1942, coördinated with United States Marine Corps artillery and Marine Corps and Army aviation and ground forces.

Amphibious and M3 light tanks were used by the Marines during the Battle of the Tenaru River, which incidentally was fought on the Ilu River and not on the Tenaru. (The lack of accurate maps at that time, and the unusual names of rivers made it most confusing for everyone.) During the infantry operations a few light tanks were used in the jungle. These tanks were highly successful against the Japanese tree-root pillboxes. In fact, it was the only way to oust the Japs without great cost to ourselves. This use of tanks in the thick jungle was extremely unorthodox, and while they were necessarily operated very slowly, a well planned employment made their commitment a great success. For the main part, tank ground of any kind is very limited on Guadalcanal, but the Japs used a few in the early stages of the battle.

III

DISPERSION is one thing we all need to learn over and over again. We suffered for lack of it at Pearl Harbor and in the Philippines, and we would have suffered on Guadalcanal had it not been our good fortune in being able to keep the Japs well out of range. We've

learned the hard way often enough for every man to bear its importance in mind. We must become dispersion-conscious. Too often on the battlefield, directly after a decisive victory, troops will gather together to swap stories and compare trophies. An enemy counter-attack is always possible, so it becomes necessary to guard against this no matter how richly relaxation and handshakes are deserved by the victors.

Like dispersion, camouflage also is something we surely know as much about as any Jap, yet it continually has to be stressed in order for it to be applied properly. When we camouflage our positions, we do it very well, each soldier taking a special pride in his own artistic abilities. It has to be habitual with every soldier. Later on, when we were fortunate in having everything our way, and camouflage was of little consequence, we could stand on the hilltops, run jeeps on the skyline and pitch shelter halves on the forward slopes of the knolls. Nevertheless, we were well aware of our advantage and appreciated the fact that we may never have the opportunity to do such things again in battle until we have everything our way again. But it is best not to violate these principles, for even if the situation permits you to be a little careless, at one time, you may

live to regret it later under less fortunate circumstances.

The Japs, on the other hand, were forced to extreme camouflage discipline. They cooked under cover, used natural foliage for shelter, and always stayed in covered terrain. The ground on Guadalcanal, and in the Solomons generally, is ideal for camouflage and cover. There is, of course, an abundance of jungle, but it is not all jungle as some would think.

The flat lands on the coast are for the most part former plantations with tall coconut palms planted in even rows. Behind these trees the jungle starts, extending all the way up into the ravines of the grassy hills. There are some broad plains on the eastern end of the island covered with marsh grass taller than a man's head. In back of the very steep grassy hills the jungle starts again, running onto the foothills of the mountains and extending throughout the tremendous Kavo Range. Fresh rivers and streams with excellent water are everywhere, often merging into huge swampy deltas near the mouth. All the islands here are beautiful. Even the fragrance of the jungle makes you feel the tropical atmosphere; I can remember scenting its hot breath far out to sea just before we landed.

But our fighting and patrolling we did in the jungle areas, where the Japs were forcing us to go in after them. This jungle fighting called for a great amount of cutting tools, for the dense undergrowth makes it absolutely essential for every man to carry a sharp bayonet or bolo. Heavy blades are by far the best, but these are seldom on hand for everyone. Don't neglect to provide sharpening stones if you do any jungle fighting. Cutting edges will wear off quickly on the tough vines and bamboo.

Observation for the artillery was fine because we had many vantage points. For registration it must be remembered, however, that bursts in the jungle and in coconut groves are impossible to observe with any accuracy from a distance. Air bursts and smoke were visible and did give us a satisfactory means of registration. Artillery liaison officers and forward observers were able to arrange a system of relief when the going got tough.

Smoke shells sometimes acted erratically in the tropics. It is believed that because of the low melting point of phosphorus, and the fact that the cased shells were stacked horizontally in the hot sun, the phosphorus melted to one side of the shell, thereby unbalancing it and making it likely to fall short. We now stack them vertically, which is a point for other artillerymen to bear in mind. The Japs were continually amazed at our *automatic artillery* as they termed it. Sustained concentrations of 200 rounds per minute for fifteen-minute intervals assured them that we certainly had their welfare in mind.

Our pack batteries went into action in our advance to Cape Esperance whenever the ground was suitable for their use. The animals were used on many of our patrols and were of help in many ways. However, the problem of supply in great enough quantities to the

batteries was a tough one. Pack artillery can be used with success on all kinds of ground.

THE importance of the foxhole cannot be overestimated. The hole in the ground in the rear areas as well as in the front, saved many of our men from the blasting of night bombings. But an old American custom—our natural tendency to watch the fireworks—is evident here during air raids. It is a beautiful sight at night to watch the lights pick out the planes and the tracer and antiaircraft bursts brighten the sky. The crowds that accumulate are amazing and there are elements of humor too, when everyone hits the entrance to the bomb shelter at once. I've often wondered if more accidents don't occur from these unpremeditated dives into holes than from any other cause.

Sustained marching and hiking in the heat of the jungle is the most fatiguing job ever imposed upon men. The men will gradually harden to this ordeal, but prior training under similar conditions, before the men ever hit the battlefield is absolutely essential. This means that in your training, forced marches to schedule, regardless of ground and weather, must be actively pushed.

Above all, a leader must get to know the men from the boys in his outfit. For it takes four good men to carry one weakling to the rear. The so-called weaklings can, however, be built into strong men with the right training. The pre-war practice of lemonade at the end of the trail is out of date in training. The Japs are highly trained in long, hard marches as you undoubtedly know. It is a disgrace for them to drop out while marching and they take great pride in their ruggedness, but they too met their Waterloo in the jungle. One prisoner said he was not defeated in battle, but beaten only by hunger and the jungle.

We have found that two canteens is the absolute minimum in this country. Packs should be cut to the bare essentials, namely: one spoon, three pair of socks, a compact jungle kit, shelter half or raincoat, a knife, and an intrenching tool. Canteens should be filled while crossing the streams, but leaders must always see that the men chlorinate the water. Do not carry messkits unless you have a way to wash them.

Routine patrolling, so we found, is easier and more successful when made during or just after a rainfall. It is cool and refreshing, and the heavy rain drowns out any noise. Our patrols foraged the jungle for various fruits—they were abundant and very delicious—and this allowed them to go longer distances with fewer rations. Bananas and papayas were popular and gave the men a much needed variety to the limited diet. The natives were always hospitable, offering pigs, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds. But don't take advantage of their generosity because they grow only what they need for the year. Many of their crops had already been pillaged by the Japanese and any imposition by our large patrols might have caused a serious shortage of food for the natives. Our men traded canned rations, of which the

natives are very fond, for their corn and sweet potatoes.

Fish are plentiful in the many rivers. Fortunately there are no game wardens, or a lot of men would have landed in the guardhouse for fishing with dynamite. This provides a lot of fish as well as entertainment during the rest periods. A few sticks of dynamite tossed into the river yield from thirty to forty fish, and good-sized ones at that. The dynamite stuns the fish and all you have to do is dive down and scoop them off the bottom.

Many of us went hunting for pigeons. Guadalcanal pigeons are large and tasty and it is a sporting bird.

Swimming in the ocean has a double advantage—you can get a bath and wash your clothes at the same time. Abandoned Japanese landing barges, of which there are scores along the beach, made excellent diving platforms and washboards. The Japanese folding boats, many of which were captured complete with outboard motors, made fine river-patrol boats as well as fishing and sporting craft.

The wearing of the helmet was not as popular as the spring creations of our inventive truck drivers. Everyone seemed to have his own particular style of bonnet. On the front lines we did habitually wear them, and we also used them as wash basins, D ration fudge pots, and anything else. One thing to learn in connection with the helmet—if you have not already learned it—don't try to answer the phone with your helmet on. No more sulphurous language has ever been used on any one article of government issue than this combination.

SUPPLY and methods of supply are of course prime considerations in any theater. The priority of supplies in combat was: water, ammunition, and food. We found that you could fight on an empty stomach, but that you couldn't get to the front without water, or do much fighting after you got there, without ammunition.

The Japs were short on rations. We knew this from the many starved prisoners that we took. One man bagged a Jap after a wild chase and found several large canvas bags in his pack. The S-2 report on this later, went something like this: "One POW captured this morning south of Hill 87. Was negative to all questioning, but found to be carrying eight pounds of rice on his person. Believed to be Jap island quartermaster."

The Japs had very little transportation—a few light trucks of American make, one Army 2½-ton probably brought from Bataan, some full-track prime movers, and one general's staff car.

We had a comparatively abundant supply of all kinds of vehicles, and they were busy all the time. The jeep was used constantly as ambulance, water wagon, and ammunition carrier, and for every other transport imaginable. At every motor pool you can see evidences of improvisation and original ideas for maintenance. It is remarkable what crops out in the war zone along this line. I've found that soldiers are jacks-of-all-trades and will have everything from hot-water showers to flushing



"GLORY HOLE"—Underground operations at a Guadalcanal Command Post.

commodes if allowed to bivouac long in one place.

No report on the operations of Guadalcanal would be complete without mentioning the natives. We owe them a great debt, and were fortunate to get their respect early in the battle. The Japs knew of their usefulness too, but were never able to find them. They burned the native log drums after long nights of incessant beating, but the natives burned their own villages rather than have the Japs use them for shelter. The natives hated the Japs cordially. Wherever they could get their hands on Jap stores or equipment they would completely destroy them. Had they been armed at the beginning I am sure they would have killed many Japs. There were many instances of heroic services to us. As pathfinders, guides and carriers you could find none better. The native camps, supervised by the British, were always able to furnish us with plenty of help. They could carry twice the weight a white man could manage over the same distance in the same time. Many of the natives were imported from the neighboring islands for the Guadalcanal natives had to care for their families that had moved back to the hills. We call them our allies, and although they have never been officially recognized, they have helped us in their own way as much as anyone could.

It was very gratifying to see the natives coming down the trail carrying our rations, but they gave us some headaches too. You could get them to carry just so far, which meant to the point where the noise of firing got too loud and then they would stop. From that point on we had to detail valuable men to finish the job, which was quite a drain on our available manpower. It took about twenty men per company, regularly assigned, to do this job. We found that only class C and D rations should be carried by the individual into combat. Class C rations should be provided at temporary halts on objectives. Class B rations should be provided where units are halted long enough to permit the kitchens to be brought up to feed troops hot meals and furnish hot



SNIPER VICTIM—Jap snipers were an ever-present hazard in the Guadalcanal campaign.

water for washing messkits. Some units, however, desired that the C ration be augmented whenever possible.

Supply problems brought on many improvisations too. The men engineered cable systems to precipitous hills to carry supplies up and bring evacuees down. Oil-drum ferries gave us excellent river transportation. We had the *City of Essexville* and the *City of Marion* as the nucleus of our little barge fleet, and then there was the utility contraption the men dubbed appropriately the *Pusha Maru*.

The Japs carried their gas masks at first and later we found many cast aside along with other burdens such as shoes which they discarded in favor of the rubber soled split-toed *tabi*.

The Japs had some flame throwers which for some reason they didn't see fit to use. We found many crates of them all over the beaches. Our chemical white phosphorus shells often set fire to the grassy hills although the rains held this to a minimum. However, whenever the fires got well started they burned off large areas.

WE had very few difficulties with signal communication. The SCR-284 and -511 worked very well in the hills, but the SCR-536 wasn't practical for jungle use. The sound-powered phone kept us continually supplied with the information we needed on the battlefield. However, the old reliable runner cannot be dispensed with. Have plenty of good ones and you never need to worry about communication. Our system of communication lacked nothing that the Signal Corps couldn't work out.

In the jungle it was found best to lay telephone wire off the trail, except possibly in an emergency. Going off the trail is just about as fast and the wire will stay in much longer. The groves of tall slender coconut trees gave us plenty of natural telephone poles. Sometimes the heavy fronds would fall and tear down the wires, but otherwise they were perfect. In using assault wire

in the damp jungle, a ground return circuit was found to be more efficient than the metallic circuit. The Japs used this system altogether, and it lightened their wire carrying load of single yellow strand wire.

Souvenir hunting is almost a major problem unless it is controlled from the very beginning. The men came off the battlefield with everything from flags to Chevrolet trucks—which is all right, but the sightseers who had nothing to do with the battle came with their jeeps in droves. This jammed up traffic and ruined the roads so badly that the necessary vehicles were held up for long periods. Remember always to have your MPs stop all unnecessary traffic back in rear somewhere.

Everyone here has something to show to the folks back home. "Back home," the two magic words that so often come to mind. You can't imagine how popular the old country is to these men out here. From the travel catalogues I had always pictured the American as the eternal traveler, but it's the home plate we're seeking and we know we've got to deliver the long, hard hit to get the home run. Our men have a greater spirit than the Japs, who want to die for the Emperor. We want to live for America, but we're not willing to go home until the Japs get their wish.

Tactical and protective barbed wire proved very valuable against Jap infiltrations at night. They would rather avoid it than go through it, mainly because our men could lay the best entanglements I ever saw. Trip wires outside the protective wire, and concertinas intermeshed with the double aprons of the tactical beach wire would change anybody's mind. The Japs used no wire that I know of, although we were prepared for it with bangalore and wire cutters in case they did.

Talking and unnecessary noise on the trail is out of order at all times, and our men seemed always to be aware of this and were exceptionally cautious at all times. Sometimes the Japanese would use English, calling out to get you to answer and reveal your location.

Our chaplains were always busy conducting services and taking care of the many jobs that no one else seemed to have time for. And let me assure you that as on Bataan there are no atheists on Guadalcanal. Religion plays a large part in men's lives during war everywhere; many a man wears his cross or Saint Christopher medal right along with his dog tags.

Of course, you have heard that magazines of all kinds are read and re-read until they disintegrate; it is true. You read anything and everything you can lay your hands on, stuff you would never consider in your right mind anywhere else. But mail is the big "M" in Morale. Not even chow rates in popularity with mail call. And it doesn't matter if we get Christmas cards in March, just so we get them. We had other means of entertainment though, the regimental bands brought their instruments with them and gave us assorted variations of Bach and boogie-woogie. How the man with the bass fiddle got his fiddle ashore is still a military secret—but it was there!

IV

LEADERSHIP is the keynote in any campaign and we had an excellent supply of it. There were no hitches or friction to make for disunity; everyone put every ounce of his ability into the job. The importance of unit commanders being right out with the men as often as possible can't be underrated. Seeing the Old Man in the thick of it with you gives greater confidence to everybody. Our generals, too, were no exception, and their presence among the fighting men cemented their mutual respect for each other.

I remember the leading skirmish line of a platoon advancing on Tassafaronga. The regimental commander came up and went through the line a short distance, then came back and said, "How much farther to the front line?" I said, "Colonel, you have just come back to the front line, the Japs are right over there."

You will find all kinds of humor right on hell's threshold. The high spirits, with the customary gripings, kept the men happy all the time. One lad made a lot of noise about having to carry a tremendous bag down the ship's ladder into a lighter. He finally made it to the bottom of the ladder with a great deal of sweat, mumbling something about mules, when he spied some lettering on the boat, which gave the capacity as so

many cubic feet and so many tons. He thought a moment, turned and yelled up the ladder, "Hell, sergeant, there's only room in this tub for me."

Finally, here are some of the important do's and don'ts of jungle war against the Japs:

When fired upon by snipers move immediately to the nearest cover or concealment. Don't drop or stand perfectly still if you want to tell about it later. You will not make a very good target while running. Remember to shift your position when this becomes feasible.

In attacking, do not make probing moves for this will only alert the Japs. Make a specific plan and play it with full force—right across the board. Once a forward movement in the jungle starts, every effort must be made to continue this movement, however slow it may be.

Stress the importance of flanking and envelopment moves. These tactics are invaluable in the jungle.

Frontal attacks in the jungle must be made on a narrow front. Pick the most suitable point or points and drive in one or more spearheads to a given objective. Consolidate your positions between your spearheads and repeat the operation until the final objective is reached.

In attacking in an unknown or doubtful enemy



A Marine experiments with a captured Jap flame thrower.

situation, a unit should advance only so far as it can secure its line of communication. The exception to this rule is when the seizing of the objective will uncover a new line of communication.

Supporting weapons should never be allowed to slow down advance elements in the attack. They can be grouped and moved up from the rear by bounds.

Remember, fire power saves man power. At every opportunity use the full force of your supporting weapons before and during the attack. Be especially alert in taking advantage of the time interval after the supporting fires have lifted.

In attacking ravines, attack from the top to the bottom whenever possible. This gives you the advantage of the high ground and better coördination.

Avoid needless firing of weapons and grenades against imaginary targets. Especially at night, be perfectly still in order to detect any attack by the Jap.

In the jungle it was sometimes found advisable to reduce the number of guns and mortars in your weapons platoons to provide more men for ammunition carriers. This, however, "depends upon the situation."

When you are caught under artillery, mortar or bomb bursts, if you are well dispersed, hold your ground. Wild running will only cause casualties and confusion.

The Browning automatic rifle should be used in place of the light machine gun for patrolling and flushing of Jap bivouacs. In the thick jungle you will find many surprise targets, and the manual automatic weapons are most effective in these engagements because of their fire power and because they are immediately at hand. Great care must be taken while flushing out a Jap bivouac area—every hut and hole must be thoroughly investigated. The Japs play for the tactical advantage of letting you pass through them, then turn and fire at your backs. They will do this time and time again, and it makes positive search imperative because you will only fire back into your own men in your effort to get the Japs.

The M1 rifle was our mainstay. Some of the older soldiers swear by the old '03 which did a good job too, but the Garand is a prince among paupers compared with anything the Japs have. Yet it is possible that the poor marksmanship of the Japs was due to their physical condition. And this may also have been their reason for the extreme disregard for local security. Patrols would often find groups of them asleep or resting without any protection whatever.

Hand grenades in the jungle are fine for the purpose for which they were intended—close combat. Both sides used plenty of them. The grenades came out of the cases painted a bright yellow and we had to paint them green right on the battlefield before going into combat. Yellow is complementary to green and the jungle is everlastingly green, all kinds of green. Since the right paint job is now being applied at the factory this will certainly save the fighting troops a lot of time in battle where time is all important.

We also found it profitable to wrap a few turns of adhesive tape around the safety lever of the grenade to prevent the safety ring from being pulled out by twigs or branches in the jungle. This might easily happen as we carried them on our cartridge belts for instant use.

I believe that in our training, the word Jap or Nazi, should be used whenever referring to "the enemy." We should no longer use the customary Blue and Red to identify friend and foe. The spirit that makes a soldier kill the enemies of his country must grow from something concrete. He has to see the reason *why*, right up to the time of battle. You don't have to incite hatred of our enemies if you can explain why they are our enemies. Any man can see why he must kill those who seek to destroy his nation and take away his freedom. Perhaps we shall always have to fight to keep our country free from aggressors, but when you can explain why, the rest will take care of itself. It's not just pride, but faith as well, that makes us willing to fight for our nation. War is the art of killing, but as bad as it sounds it is kill or be killed. And the better our training the fewer our casualties and the greater those of the Japs and Nazis.



Three Essentials

Today's war consists essentially of three problems—transportation, fire power, and communications. Men charged with even the smallest aspect of maintaining this lifeline bear upon their shoulders the frightening responsibility for the outcome of every battle, every clash of arms, and the very war itself.—MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. CODE, JR.

San Diego Base Expanded

WHEN Tojo laid his destructive egg at Pearl Harbor, the U. S. Marine Corps was already hatching a brood of Leathernecks at a rapidly expanding San Diego, California, base to return that egg-cracked and spoiled—to Tokyo.

Beautiful Marine Corps Base is a well-plotted facility and so well camouflaged that it sometimes deceives the best oriented pilot. In 1939 before her complexion was altered, the Base consisted of a series of Spanish-type stucco administration, medical, and training buildings bordering a huge parade ground and flanked by quartermaster warehouses. Without damaging her beauty or efficiency, the facilities have been greatly enlarged.

Emergency expansion was begun in September, 1939, with construction of a Base Depot of 27 new storehouses, a defense battalion barracks, mess facilities, hundreds of 16-man huts for the Recruit Depot, a Post Exchange, recruit parade ground, neuro-psychiatric building, dental and dispensary quarters, new roads and even a railroad.

Since then, an addition to officers' mess, a bachelor officers' quarters, amphibian tractor shed and communications school, new auditorium and administration buildings have been completed. Also added were several handball courts and tennis courts.

Commenting on completed improvements at the Base, Col. Edward W. Bunker, AQM, USMC, Ret., Base Quartermaster, said, "Our problem was to make available immediately facilities for housing and training the greatly increased number of recruits. When war

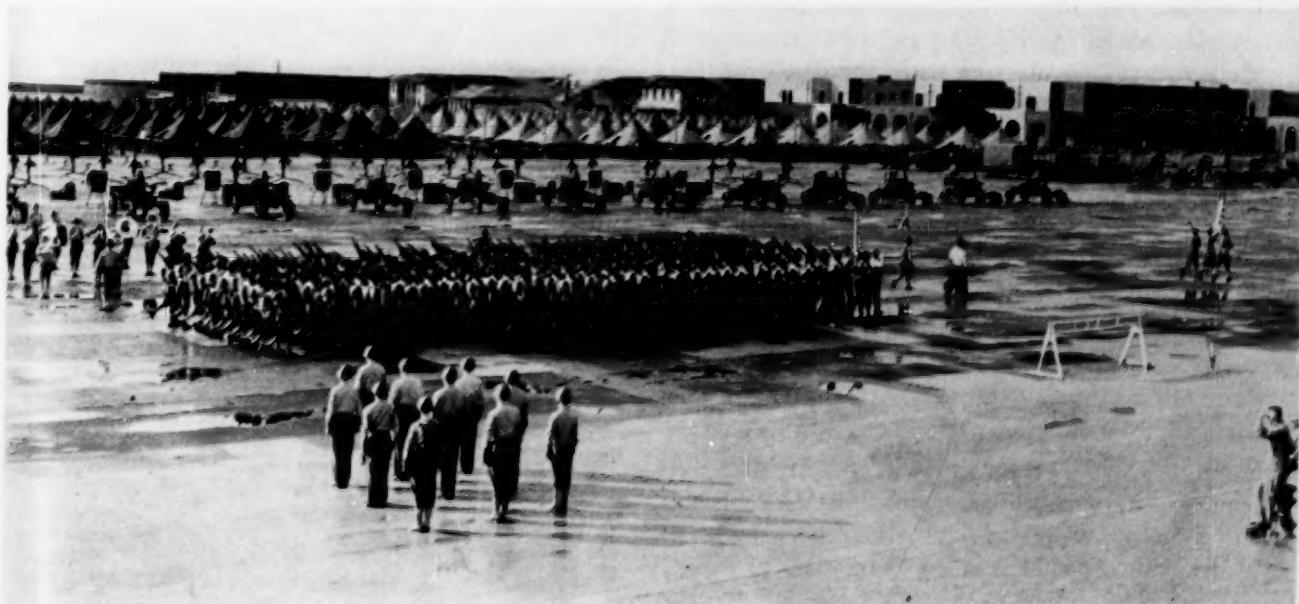
came, carefully prepared plans in our files for just such an emergency had to be discarded and new plans using available materials quickly substituted.

"The new administration and auditorium buildings were not part of the emergency planning. These two buildings had been under consideration for some years and final plans were approved and necessary funds allocated prior to December 7th. The facilities of these buildings have proved of inestimable value in the job we are doing here at the Base."

The administration building, opened in January, 1943, makes possible the grouping under one roof with the Commanding Officer of all administrative branches at the Base. In addition to numerous officers, there is an air conditioned vault for decoding machines of the intelligence department, a lecture hall for officers, and a beautiful chapel for daily and Sunday church services.

In February of this year, the Base theater was opened. Carefully planned and embodying newest improvements in construction and equipment, it seats 2,506. Average daily Marine attendance is 2,500. On Sundays the three church services attract 5,000 men. The stage is equipped to handle any type of production and serves as the studio from which the "Halls of Montezuma" radio program is broadcast each week.

Another permanent building houses a long-needed swimming pool, opened in September, 1942. On an average, 7,000 Marines use it weekly. Temperature of the water is thermostatically controlled and a modern filtering system changes the water every eight hours.



"Pass in Review." Marines march by reviewing officers in full battle array at the Marine Corps Base in San Diego, Calif.



Official Marine Corps Photo

A round-table war conference on "The Halls of Montezuma" by famous Marines was one of the recent features of the Leathernecks' own radio broadcast from their base at San Diego, California. Here, left to right, are: Lieutenant Colonel P. A. McDonald, officer-in-charge of school at Camp Elliott's training center; First Lieutenant Larry Hays, author-narrator of the show; Major Joseph J. Foss, ace who downed 26 Jap planes over Guadalcanal; and (back to camera) Colonel Robert E. Hill, commanding officer, first battalion, 2nd Marine regiment.

"The Halls of Montezuma"

FROM the great Marine Corps Base in San Diego, comes the call of America's foremost attack force . . . the United States Marines . . . famous on land, on sea, and in the air!"

Thus have the smashing, action-packed broadcasts of the weekly official Marine Base radio program opened on the air from coast to coast with "authentic, factual, dramatic reporting of what Marines are doing in their fight for freedom of our beloved America."

Rapidly attaining the position of a very tangible and important connecting link between the Corps and the public, "The Halls of Montezuma" swung from background themes of Marine history to direct recounts of Marine action in the war zones as soon as returning Leathernecks became available in the vicinity for interview and appearances.

Regular listeners will remember the thrill of hearing Lieutenant Colonel Walter Bayler in his first public appearance in this country. The officer, the only Marine to escape death or capture on Wake Island, told of those agonizing days, and also of his experiences at Midway and Guadalcanal, on "The Halls of Montezuma" before the press associations knew he was back from the war zones.

Colonel Harold D. Shannon, commander of Marine forces at Midway, revealed on "The Halls" that the Japs apparently came in to land forces at Midway the

day Pearl Harbor was bombed, but explained how alert batteries drove them off.

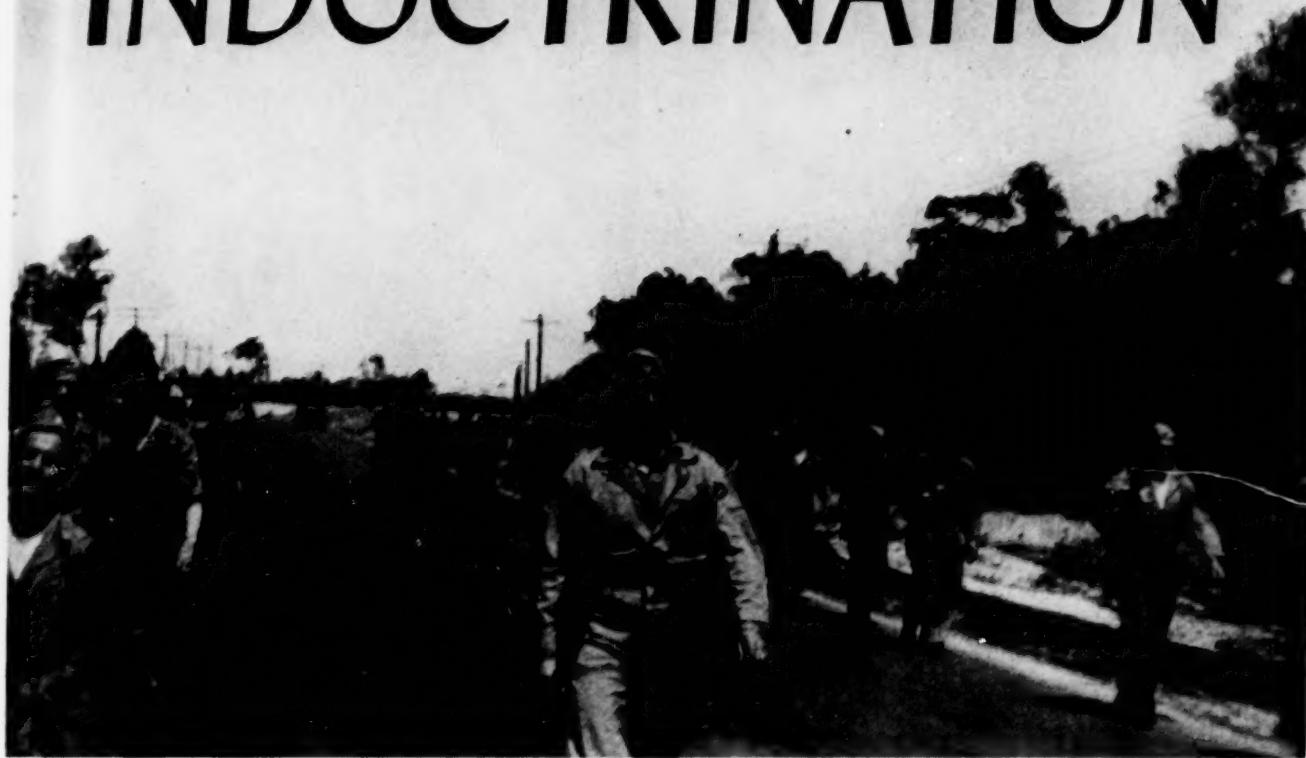
A Marine corporal, recuperating at the San Diego Naval Hospital, had his story dramatized on "The Halls" recently, and remarked later about how avidly the boys on Guadalcanal listened for "The Halls" to, as he put it, "find out what was doing in the Solomons!" He said they shook the jungle with their cheers when Major John L. Smith's voice came back to them.

A complement of about 20 men work each show, actors, sound effects men, announcers. . . . These boys give up precious liberty hours from rigorous training schedules to rehearse and air "The Halls of Montezuma." They get no extra pay; there is no record in their record books.

"The Halls of Montezuma" is heard Fridays from Denver east on Mutual stations from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m., EWT. West coast listeners hear a rebroadcast on Saturdays.

Future "Halls" programs, as have past ones, will (1) furnish news, authentic and factual, of Marine doings in theaters of war, (2) present the United States Marine Corps as Marines know it and live it to the people of the country who are their fathers and mothers, sisters and sweethearts, (3) encourage Americans, if indeed encouragement is needed, to have confidence in the abilities, character, and personality of their oldest and most colorful fighting force.

INDOCTRINATION



Specialist Officers Learn to Be Marines First

By Captain A. L. Wimer and Lieutenant C. P. Morehouse

HIGGINS landing boats hit the North Carolina beach. Into the surf tumbles a cross-section of not-so-young Americans newly turned from peaceful civilian pursuits to war. Tall and short, stout and thin, baldish, some bespectacled, all thoroughly wet and determined, they swarm across the sand with bayonets fixed, "hit the deck," and triumphantly seize an unresisting beachhead from the invisible enemy.

Another class is ready to graduate from the Officers' Indoctrination Course. The "closing exercises"—a full scale landing operation following a strenuous week on the range and in the field—leaves some of the older officers puffing and tired, but all with a good idea of what a Marine officer is supposed to be and to do.

The ninth of these boot camps for specialist officers is now in session; and the graduates of the first eight are performing a variety of tasks all over the world. They may be motor transport experts, procurement officers, radar men, or artists; ordnance experts, or public relations men; but they have learned to be Marines first and specialists afterwards, and they know how to take care of themselves and if necessary to lead troops in action.

Down to New River for the six weeks' indoctrination course come skilled men from all walks of life. They

are all Marine officers, ranging in rank from marine gunner to captain, with an occasional major; but their backgrounds and the degree of their military training vary widely. The ink is not yet dry on the commissions of some of them; others have been on active duty for six months or more. Still others are "retreads" from World War I, entitled to wear half a dozen campaign ribbons and maybe a decoration or two. In age, they range from the early 20s to the 50s; by civilian profession they are lawyers, engineers, bankers, editors, mechanics, business men—even morticians. There are 60 to 80 of them in a class, all eager to turn their talents to the service of a rapidly expanding Marine Corps.

During the month and a half of their boots training, these officers are organized as a part of the Infantry Battalion, of which Lieutenant Colonel LePage Cronmiller, Jr., has recently become commanding officer. The indoctrination course itself is under the direction of Captain John H. Baldwin, assisted by a staff of competent instructors anxious to crowd the maximum of teaching and experience into a minimum of time. They do not try to make of their students "six weeks' wonders"; they recognize that their special talents and years of experience in their chosen fields have already amply qualified them for their permanent Marine

Corps assignments, but in this six weeks these men are to learn to talk, act, wear their uniforms, and generally conduct themselves as Marine officers, not only at home but in combat areas. The objective is therefore to pack into a short period of intensive living together a basic and common knowledge of modern methods and techniques of the Marine Corps of today.

The first week of the course is officially known as "standby week," but the connotation of inactivity is a misleading one. During this week the new officers are taken to visit various parts of the vast training center, and are given lectures and demonstrations of several branches of the service. They watch the paramarines at work, and are given an opportunity to make a guided jump from the training tower. They have a lecture and practical demonstration of demolitions with high explosive. They visit the dog detachment and witness the training of genuine "devil dogs" in guarding, attacking, and carrying messes. They take a shakedown cruise in tanks, observe artillery and antiaircraft fire, and learn the eleven general orders of interior guard.

But "standby week" is not entirely devoted to watching others work and sweat; they do plenty of both themselves. As soon as rifles are issued they learn how to care for them; also such elementary things as how to make their beds, clean their gear, and keep their uniforms spic and span. And they are taken on several increasingly rugged conditioning hikes through the boondocks, across rivers on logs or ropes, and over various obstacles. In these the young instructors, generally just out of stiff ROC or field training themselves, tough as nails and in the pink of condition, try to see whether or not these "old men" can take it. They do; but it's hard going for a 44-year-old who has spent most of his life at an office desk to keep up with a 22-year-old fresh from the football field, candidates' class, and reserve officers' class.

Next comes the intensive course of actual training. In classes the officers study such subjects as weapons—they have to know how to field strip eight or ten different ones—technique of fire, administration, scouting and patrolling, naval law, first aid and field sanitation,



Bivouac for the night.

military discipline and customs, service afloat, camouflage, tables of organization, command and administration, map making and reading, tactical distribution of troops and matériel, combat principles, interior guard duty, and so on. Each day they shoulder rifles for drill, close and extended order, and they practice with mortars, machine guns, hand grenades, and other weapons. They learn the elements of bayonet technique and judo. And five nights each week they view training films, on which they are later examined.

Nor do they waste weekends. Instead of securing at noon Saturdays, they spend Saturday afternoons in classes and Sunday afternoons in hikes. During these they put into practice what they have learned about extended order, security on the march, scouting and patrolling, and tactics. Most evenings are spent boning for those inevitable exams. Only on Saturday nights do the men get a chance to wear their good uniforms, relax a bit at the club, and for a few fleeting hours enjoy the feeling of being an officer and a gentleman.

It's no refuge for a physical or mental softy, this indoctrination course. An average day finds the boot officers tumbling out of their bunks at 0545 to stand reveille roll call at 0600, followed by calisthenics. After breakfast they make their bunks and police their bar-



The officers hit the beach—to the surprise of startled laborers at work there.

racks for inspection at 0720. Classes begin at 0730 and continue until dinner at 1145.

After noon chow, the men fall in with rifles for an hour and a half of close order drill. Once they have learned the essentials, they take turns drilling each other until they know both how to give and how to obey orders on the drill field. More lectures and classroom work, or field and map problems, occupy their time from 1400 to 1600 and, just to keep the kinks out of their muscles, they may be given another period of exercises or mass athletics late in the afternoon.

Evening chow is followed by an hour and a half of training films, and what little time is left is devoted to study. With a day like this, most are ready to "hit the sack" by 1000, when lights must be out.

The last week is the most strenuous, and at the same time the most enjoyable. Two days are spent at the range, where each officer has an opportunity to fire the .45 automatic pistol, the carbine, the M-1 rifle, and the Reising submachine gun. Although the time is short, they are permitted to qualify for pistol ratings, and those who do so win the coveted medal that, in the words of Captain Baldwin, serves to take that "Sahara desert" effect off their chests. Then there is an all-night hike, into which a surprise river crossing in rubber boats or other tactical problem may be sandwiched. About 0400 the tired men bivouac for what is left of the night, and after a few hours of sleep they set forth again along the highways, through the fields and swamps, wading streams and scaling cliffs. This day and the next actual field problems and exercises in scouting and patrolling are conducted, battle conditions being simulated as closely as possible. A second night is spent in bivouac, and in devotion to "night problems"—not the least of which are the famous New River mosquitoes, after which the original dive bombers were apparently modeled.

Last of all comes the landing operation. The officers climb the mockup and swarm down the rope net like veterans (they hope), their rifles slung over their shoulders and field packs on their backs. They tumble into the landing craft and crouch low as they speed across the water, skim the surf, and hit the beach. Their landing is accompanied by a mighty shout of victory—for now they consider themselves boots no longer, but full-fledged Marines.



Down the mockup the boots officers go, with full equipment.

ders and field packs on their backs. They tumble into the landing craft and crouch low as they speed across the water, skim the surf, and hit the beach. Their landing is accompanied by a mighty shout of victory—for now they consider themselves boots no longer, but full-fledged Marines.

It's all over but the presentation of diplomas, which is done in a simple but memorable ceremony, and the graduation dinner, a gala affair with a maximum of good fellowship and a minimum of speeches. Next day the officers are scattered, some to special schools, others to permanent duty stations; a fortunate few to units preparing to move overseas, or even directly to embarkation ports. And a new class of officer-boots is ready to take their place.

To Workers on the Home Front

(Written by a U. S. Marine in foreign service)

For if our lines should form and break
For want of things you failed to make—
The extra tank or gun or plane
For which we waited all in vain,
Or those supplies which never came—
Would you then come and take the blame?

For we, not you, would pay the cost,
Of battles you, not we, had lost.

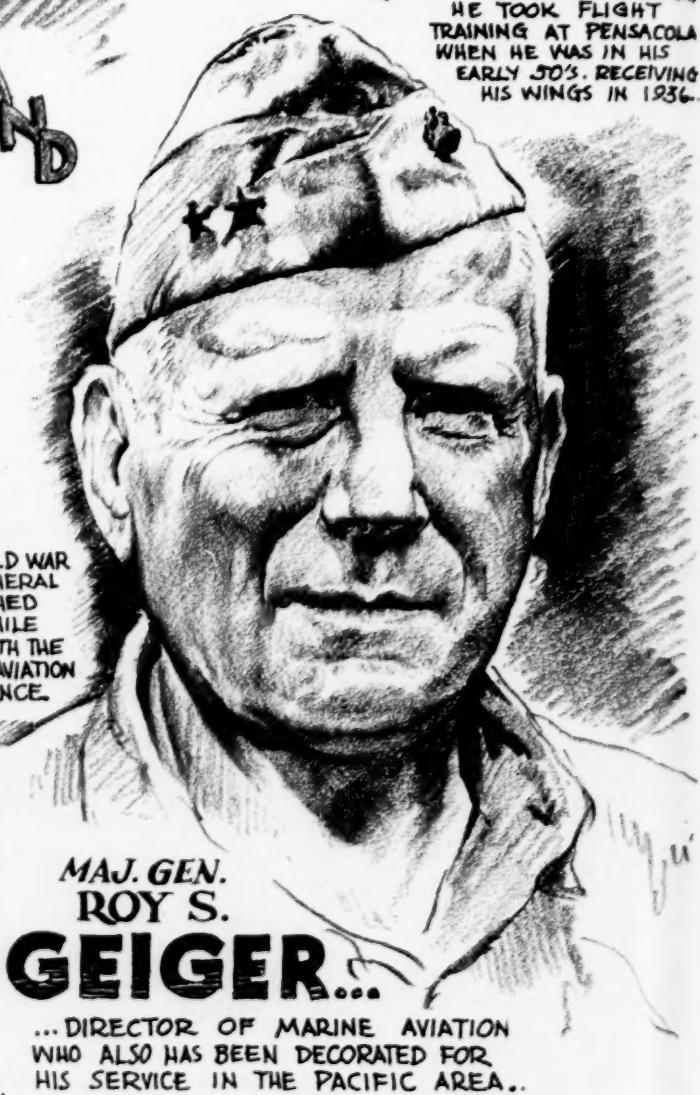


REAR ADMIRAL
JOHN S.
McCAIN...

'06. CHIEF, BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS
WHO HAS BEEN DECORATED FOR
MERITORIOUS SERVICE IN THE
GUADALCANAL-TULAGI AREA.



CONSIDERING
NO JOB TO TOUGH,
HE TOOK FLIGHT
TRAINING AT PENSACOLA
WHEN HE WAS IN HIS
EARLY 30'S. RECEIVING
HIS WINGS IN 1936.



MAJ. GEN.
ROY S.
GEIGER...

...DIRECTOR OF MARINE AVIATION
WHO ALSO HAS BEEN DECORATED FOR
HIS SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC AREA..



—Cartoon from *Shipmate*.

Wings of the Marine Corps

By Joel D. Thacker

IN the short span of twenty-seven years, with some of the officers who stood at its cradle still on the active list and directing its affairs, Marine Corps Aviation has grown into one of the most versatile and efficient aviation organizations ever to be formed.

Marine Corps airmen have flown over almost every part of the world, in every kind of weather and on every kind of mission—combat, bombing, patrol, reconnaissance, liaison, and rescue—in amphibians, flying boats, landplanes, carrier planes, speedy fighters, and giant transport planes.

The year 1918 found the Leatherneck flyers patrolling the Atlantic off Cape May, N. J., and in the vicinity of the Azores in their Curtiss R-6 and Navy N-9 seaplanes, and flying their De Haviland DH-4's over the Western Front. The wings of their Curtiss "Jennies" and De Havilands stretched across the jungles of Santo Domingo in 1919, and one year later the hills of Haiti echoed to the wail of engines as they dived their planes in a technique later called "dive-bombing."

From 1927 to 1932 Marine Corps flyers were the "test pilots" and Nicaragua the "proving ground" for new types of aircraft and new air techniques and tactics. The air force of the Second Marine Brigade led the world in modern air achievements and constructive air results. Dive-bombing, pioneered in Haiti, became a finished technique in Nicaragua. One of the important chapters in aviation history is the story of the efficient passenger-freight transportation system inaugurated and maintained by Marine Aviation; of the dangerous reconnaissance missions over mountain, valley and jungle, where a forced landing meant a terrific battle against man and nature; of the faithful courier and mail-carrying duty; of the evacuation of the sick and wounded under fire and from perilous landing spaces; of the supply system by dropping food and supplies to troops in otherwise inaccessible locations; of the communication system by way of drops and pick-ups. In 1927 and 1928 the dust storms of China blew against their canvas hangars. Passenger and mail service, reconnaissance, making mosaic maps, and transporting refugees by air, were among some of their duties. Aviation shared in the commendations received by the Third Marine Brigade for its efficient services.

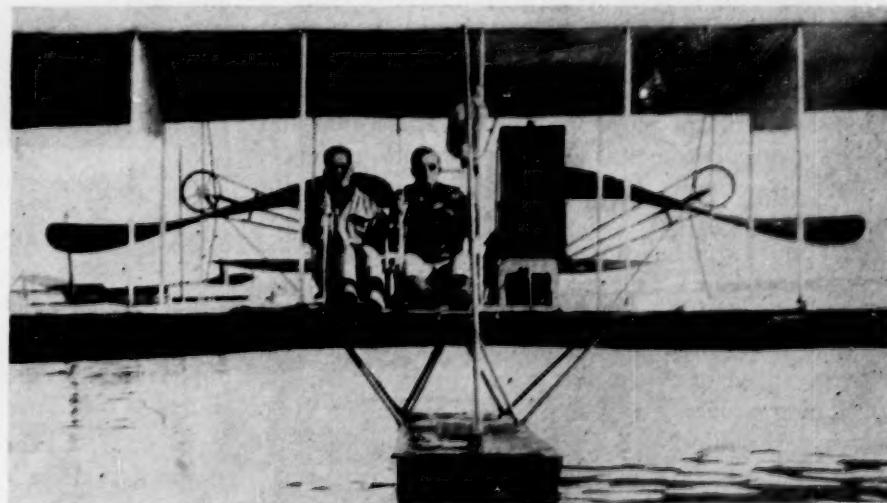
The lonely islands of Guam, Wake, Midway, and others, have offered a perch in mid-Pacific for the flying Marines.

Marine Corps Aviation is an integral part of Naval Aviation and its personnel, therefore, must be fully trained along naval lines. However, there was always a possibility of service with the Army, and training for that work was different from naval requirements. In peacetime, therefore, Marine Corps Aviation must include in its training schedules work that would cover both Army and Navy requirements, as well as that which is peculiarly adapted to the Corps. These varied duties have required training and experience on all types of aircraft.

When the first Marine aeronautic section went into flight-training at the combination land and water station at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1917, it was assigned "two land aeroplanes, two sea aeroplanes, one school land aeroplane and two kite balloons." The two land planes were Curtiss pushers with tricycle landing gear, the two seaplanes were R-6 Curtiss seaplanes, and the training land plane was an old Farman. All were single-engined pusher type biplanes.

Prior to the establishment of the first Marine Corps aviation organization, Lieutenants Alfred A. Cunningham and Bernard L. Smith had flown the Wright B-1, as well as the Curtiss machines. The Wright B-1 had flexible warping wings, and was mounted on a crude pontoon. It was powered by a 29-horsepower engine and had a top speed of 40 miles per hour. The two propellers, mounted on each side of the engine, were driven in opposite directions of rotation by long chain drives from the engine crankshaft.

When the first Navy aeronautic station was built at Pensacola, Fla., in 1914, Navy and Marine Corps flyers trained on the old pusher types. These old biplanes were destroyed or blown away in 1916 by a hurricane and were replaced by N-9 seaplanes. The



Lieutenants A. A. Cunningham and B. L. Smith in the original Wright B-1.

N-9, developed by the Naval Aircraft Factory at Philadelphia, was a single-engined tractor type biplane on pontoons. In February, 1917, Lieutenant Francis T. Evans of the Marine Corps upset mathematical calculations by looping and spinning an N-9 seaplane, and then landing it safely.

In 1917, a detachment of the Marine aeronautic section and two R-6 Curtiss seaplanes were sent to Cape May, N. J., and the remainder of the section with three Curtiss land planes and the Farman training plane was moved from Philadelphia to Miami, Fla., in 1918.

Meanwhile, Marine Aviation was preparing for combat service in Europe. Captain Bernard L. Smith was sent to Europe to observe and study Allied methods, tactics, and aircraft. After his return in 1917, he was kept busy testing various makes and types of aircraft for Navy and Marine Corps use. Thomas seaplanes, Curtiss flying boats, Galladet seaplanes, and a number of others were tried out, but none proved satisfactory for the Corps' purpose.

By July, 1918, the Marine Corps air squadrons at Miami were trained and ready for service overseas, but they had no planes. At the last moment, the first of the 72 De Haviland DH-4's—a two-place light bomber—which were then emerging from the factory, were assigned to the Marines. Lieutenant Ralph Talbot, who was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic deeds in France in 1918, flew one of these Liberty-powered De Haviland DH-4's.



American-built De Haviland DH-4 of 1918.

Although the airplane appeared to be a weapon of great potentiality at the end of World War I, the pioneer airmen of the Marine Corps were among the few far-seeing military leaders who saw clearly the shape of things to come, who recognized the fact that a new and deadly instrument of warfare had come into existence.

As early as July, 1919, the Major General Commandant submitted to the Chief of Naval Operations (Aviation) the specifications for a Marine Corps "expeditionary plane." The specifications called for a two-seater plane with one or two fixed guns forward and one machine gun on a scarf mount in the rear cockpit; a flying speed of 90 to 100 miles per hour, landing speed of approximately 45 m.p.h., and a climb of 5,000 feet in seven minutes; a cruising radius of at least 300 miles, and must be able to land and take off from small fields; capable of carrying a crew of two, 200 pounds of bombs with bomb sights and racks, radio-telephone and

telegraph set, guns, ammunition and camera; plane to be equipped with interchangeable landing gear, and be compact and light enough so that when disassembled it could be crated and easily loaded on a transport without using special cranes or equipment. It is interesting to note that these specifications also called for two pack-type parachutes and *self-sealing fuel tanks*.

The period between 1919 and 1921 was a period of deterioration for naval aeronautics in the United States. Very few planes were in production and the better World War types were scarce. However, the Navy and Marine Corps pilots were kept busy testing all available types, both foreign and domestic. Le-Pen, Alexandria, Macchi, and Austrian K flying boats, Aeromarines, Dorniers, Hanriots, Moraine-Saulniers, Nieuports, Sperry bombers, patrol-torpedo planes, and many others were put through their paces in the search for suitable types.

In 1920 and 1921, the Navy purchased the Loening M-type airplane and seaplane (monoplanes), the Chance-Vought VE-7, the Fokker C-1 and D-7, and the Curtiss JN-4 and JN-6HG, the latter's prototype being the Curtiss "Jenny" of World War fame. The Fokker D-7, manufactured by the Netherlands Aircraft Mfg. Co. of Holland, was one of the famous fighter-planes of 1918. It is generally believed to have been the fastest machine in the first World War, having a top speed of 125 miles per hour. The C-1 was a two-seater and the VE-7 was a single-seater, low-wing monoplane powered by a Hispano Type E engine. Another World War I plane used by the Navy and Marine Corps in 1919 and 1920 was the Sopwith Camel, sometimes referred to as the "1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ strutter." This compact little biplane was powered by a Clerget engine of 130 h.p., had a top speed of 113 m.p.h., and was one of the best fighter-planes of 1918.



Sopwith Camel pursuit airplane of 1918.

In 1922, the EM-2, manufactured by the Elias Co., was accepted for test as the Marine Corps "expeditionary plane." It had a 400-h.p. Liberty engine and was a better plane than its prototype, the EM-1, which had a 300-h.p. Hispano engine, but it was rejected by the Marine Corps as being overweight and underpowered.

In 1924, Chance-Vought produced the UO-1 seaplane, a modification of the Loening VE-7. The UO-1 was powered by a Lawrence J-1 engine and had a top speed of 117.68 m.p.h. It was considered as being better

than the VE-7 or VE-9 but not good enough to replace the De Haviland for Marine Corps use.

Meanwhile, the De Haviland was serving as the "work horse" of Marine Aviation. The DH-4B's were used in Haiti, Santo Domingo, China, and Nicaragua until about 1930 when they were replaced by the Curtiss OC and other types. They were used in dive-bombing techniques in Haiti in 1920, and in Nicaragua a few years later. The DH-4 observation and light bomber of the 1920's had a top speed of about 120 m.p.h. and a range of more than 315 miles.

Loening came back in 1928 with the OL-8, a Wasp-powered amphibian; Curtiss produced the Falcon fighter-observation plane, and Chance-Vought brought out the Corsair O2U, a two-seater biplane with a 400-h.p. Wasp engine. The OL-8 gave good service in Nicaragua, the Falcons replaced the De Havilands in China, and the Corsairs helped to make aviation history in the United States and Nicaragua. Captain Arthur H. Page, Jr., flew an O2U-1 Corsair from Omaha, Neb., to Anacostia, D. C., a 1000-mile blind flight that set a new record. Lieutenant Christian F. Schilt flew a Corsair in his heroic evacuation of the wounded from Qualili, Nicaragua, in January, 1928, and it was the Corsair that bore the brunt of the heavy work at Chipote when Lieutenant Lamson-Scribner carried the big bombs in the attack on the bandit stronghold.

Curtiss produced the O2C-1 "Helldiver" and a series of fighter planes in the late 1920's and 1930. The "Hell-diver," an observation type biplane, has been called the Navy's first dive-bomber. The best of the fighters was the F8C-5 model, a two-seat fighter version of the O2C-1 "Helldiver."

Vought built the last fighter, the two-place F3U-1, in 1932, and produced observation types thereafter until the F4U-1 Corsair fighter of 1942. Boeing delivered the F4B-3 biplane fighter in 1932, and followed with the F4B-4. The latter was powered by a Wasp engine, but special versions of this series used the 660-h.p. Pratt and Whitney Hornet engines, which was considered somewhat powerful for a fighter.

The Curtiss O2C-1 "Helldiver" was replaced in 1935 by the Great Lakes BG-1 bombing plane. The BG-1 was powered by a 750-h.p. Pratt and Whitney engine, had a top speed of 206 m.p.h. and a cruising range of 860 miles.

The Grumman Co. entered the fighter-plane field in the mid-1930's, and through 1936-1940, the F2F and F3F Wildcats were the Marine Corps' standard fighters, serving with all the Marine fighting squadrons. The F2F-1 of 1936 was the first Grumman single-seater and the F3F-3 of 1940 was the last biplane. These two were powered by Pratt and Whitney engines of 650 and 700 h.p. respectively, while the F3F-2 and F3F-3 of 1940-1941 had Wright 850-h.p. engines. The F4F-3 of 1941, the first Grumman monoplane, and the F4F-3A were powered by 1200-h.p. Pratt and Whitney engines.

The twelve Grumman Wildcats that performed so well at Wake Island were F4F-3's.



The F4F-3 Wildcat made the Japs pay dearly at Wake.

Vought came out with the SBU-1 in 1936, the first production of scout-bombers. This biplane scout-bomber was powered by a 750-h.p. Pratt and Whitney engine, had a top speed of 208 m.p.h. and a cruising range of 710 miles. The SBU-2 and the SB2U-1 followed in 1938, the SB2U-2 in 1939, and the SB2U-3 in 1941. The SB2U-1 was the first monoplane scout-bomber. The SB2U-3 Vindicator, known colloquially as a "Wind Indicator," was used at Midway by a Marine scouting squadron.

In late 1940, the BG-1 and the Curtiss SBC-4 (the last biplane scout-bomber) were replaced by the Douglas SBD Dauntless dive-bomber, technically known as a "scout-bomber," which was developed from the original Northrop BT dive-bomber of 1937. The old Northrop outfit became a Douglas subsidiary before the BT-1's were delivered. The BT-1 was modified and improved and became the BT-2, the prototype of the Douglas SBD Dauntless. Two Marine scout-bombing squadrons were equipped with the new SBD-1's in 1940. It had a Wright radial engine of 1,000 h.p., a speed of 250 m.p.h. and a cruising range of 1,000 miles. It is reputed to be far superior to the famed German Stukas, and one of the most feared planes on the battlefronts. In the Solomons, this plane has been employed for contact patrol work because of its range and firepower.

After Pearl Harbor, the production of aircraft was speeded up and new and improved types were rushed to the battle zones.

The F4F-4 Wildcats, which were delivered in late 1941 and early 1942, carried more armor, better armament, and were faster than previous Grumman fighters. The general opinion of Marine Corps pilots, who flew the F4F-4's in the Solomons' fighting, was that the Wildcat was a sturdier plane than the Jap Zero, but could not climb as high or maneuver as well. However, the Marines were knocking down 8 or 9 Zeros while losing one Wildcat. The .50-caliber guns of the F4F-4 shot down 26 Japanese planes, mostly Zeros, for Captain Joseph J. Foss, the Marine Corps ace of aces; 19 for Major John Smith, whom he succeeded; and six-

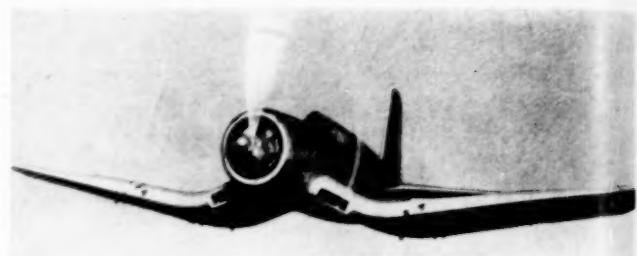
teen for Captain Marion E. Carl over Guadalcanal.

Although the stubby little Wildcat is considered the best naval fighter of the war so far, it is being replaced by the Vought F4U-1 Corsair, which is described by many experts as the fastest and most powerful naval fighter in the world. All details are restricted, but some sources indicate that the Corsair's Pratt and Whitney Double Wasp engine (the same as used on the Army's P-47 Thunderbolt) develops more than 2,000 h.p., a top speed of about 400 m.p.h., and can pull the Corsair up to 45,000 feet. Although the original Corsair fighter was built before 1940, the present F4U-1 is the result of improvements made on three previous models. It is the twelfth warplane to bear the name Corsair. Two other manufacturers, Brewster and Goodyear are now producing Corsairs. They will be designated respectively as F3A-1 and FG-1.

The Wildcat may be considered obsolete, but new Grumman fighters are on the way. The two-engined, single-seater Skyrocket, the F5F-1, which was credited with 450 m.p.h. in level flight in its experimental tests in 1940, may be in the news in the very near future. The experimental model was powered by two Wright engines of 1200 h.p. each at takeoff. One very unusual feature of this plane is that the propellers rotate in opposite directions.

According to recent reports a new superfighter, the Grumman F6F Hellcat is now in production. The Senate Truman Committee report describes the Grumman Hellcat as "capable of exceptional performance."

Not all Marine flyers are combat pilots, of course. The communiques, press releases, and others feature the pilots of the various combat types, but we hear



The Vought Corsair fighter F4U-1.

very little about the pilots who fly the big patrol bombers and the lumbering transport planes. A typical example was brought to light by the recent citation of "SCAT" (South Pacific Combat Air Transport Command) by Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of the South Pacific Force, for its part in the Guadalcanal campaign. Marine airmen formed the nucleus of SCAT in late August, 1942. They swung into action on September 1 by landing at Henderson Field, which was still a flaming battleground. Their big Douglas transports brought the supplies in, and took the wounded out. Enemy bombers slugged at them on the field, and Zeros slashed at them in the air. The big transports were overloaded and unarmed and could not fight back, but with the help of a prayer and the Pratt and Whitney engines the Marine pilots lifted the flying boxcars into the safety of the clouds.

"From the Halls of Montezuma to the Shores of Tripoli," and up into the high, blue heavens. Yes, battlegrounds have advanced into the sub-stratosphere, and wherever there are battlegrounds you will find the Marines. They are fighting Marines, too, these flying Leathernecks.

Christmas Mail Regulations

THE six-week period from September 15, 1943, through October 31, 1943, has been designated as the time during which all Christmas mail should be posted for Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel on overseas duty. Arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department for special handling of Christmas letters and packages mailed during this period in order to get them to men overseas before the holidays.

To facilitate this effort, senders are requested to mark their packages "Christmas parcel" and to pay special attention to the addressing and packaging requirements. Hundreds of packages are lost daily because senders do not wrap them strongly enough to withstand the handling through numerous postal centers and the heat of a ship's hold.

For the purposes of Christmas mail, the term "overseas" personnel means men who receive their mail through a Fleet Post Office at San Francisco, New York, or Seattle. Letters and parcels should contain the name and address of sender, the name, rank or rating of

addressee, and the Naval unit to which he is assigned, or name of the ship and that of the Fleet Post Office.

Under postal regulations, Christmas parcels shall not exceed five pounds in weight, or 15 inches in length or 36 inches in length and girth combined. Not more than one parcel will be accepted in any one week from the same sender for the same addressee. All articles should be packed in metal, wooden or solid fiberboard, or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard or strong fully telescoping cardboard boxes. Fiberboard or cardboard boxes must be securely wrapped in strong paper and tied with twine. In addition, senders are cautioned that delays caused by the necessity for censorship will be minimized if the wrapping is secured so as to permit easy inspection of contents.

Parcels should not include any weapons, perishables, intoxicants, poisons, or inflammable articles such as matches or lighter fluid. In general, the public is urged not to send food or clothing. Men overseas are amply provided with both, so shipping space for gifts should be used for other purposes.

Sniper Tactics

By Lieutenant General G. Morozov, Red Army

SNIPING is an art which every Red infantryman is encouraged to acquire. Soviet snipers hunt in couples. Each man has a rifle equipped with a telescopic sight. Usually one does the shooting while the other observes. Every 20 minutes or so they change roles, since long intent gazing through field-glasses is very trying on the eyes.

At short range, when there are a large number of targets, particularly when an enemy attack is being repulsed, both partners maintain fire.

The sniper's commonest targets are enemy officers, observers, snipers, gunners, trench-mortar men, automatic riflemen, airplanes on the point of landing, and enemy parachutists.

In order that he may fully develop his skill, the sniper is allowed considerable independence in action. He uses his own judgment in selecting positions and targets. Often he acts alone in dangerous sectors, and remains in ambush when necessary to cover the retreat of his unit.

Snipers take part in both offensive and defensive fighting. Recently an infantry company under the command of Lieutenant Vlasov was ordered to advance in a certain important sector. Vlasov sent snipers ahead with a vanguard patrol. The first encounter was with two German motor-cyclists. The snipers wounded them both and took them prisoner. Then a party of enemy scouts was detected. Five of these were picked off, and the rest fled.

Vlasov called the snipers in to the preliminary conference before commencing the offensive. They were present while he gave the platoon commanders their orders. The snipers were instructed to keep on the outer flanks of the first and second platoons and to pick off enemy scouts and snipers, automatic riflemen, and machine-gunners.

The snipers of the third platoon remained with their group, which advanced in the company's second line, while a party of snipers kept a little ahead of the flank squads. They observed all suspicious features of the terrain, keeping an especially wary eye on a mound beyond which they discerned a hardly noticeable camouflaged earthbank.

When the platoons advanced to the attack, the enemy opened desultory fire from trenches. Machine-guns began to rattle from the mound. The Red infantry fell to the earth. The gunners could not be seen, but puffs of smoke rising from beyond the bank revealed their position.

The Soviet snipers then opened oblique fire from both flanks, those on the right aiming at the left side of

the mound, and those on the left at the right side. The German machine-guns were silenced. But the snipers continued firing to prevent the machine-guns from coming to life again. Taking advantage of the cessation of fire, the platoons rose and charged. One enemy machine-gun opened fire for a moment, but the snipers silenced it again.

Here is another example of successful co-operation by snipers in defensive fighting. Company commander Senior Lieutenant Stepanov, anticipating a local enemy attack, sent three pairs of snipers to take up positions on the nearest approaches to the Soviet defense lines. One pair, who established themselves near a little bridge across a stream, was instructed to keep a definite zone under observation, paying special attention to the exit from a certain thicket. An automatic rifleman accompanied this pair of snipers.

They were instructed that when the enemy's vanguard reached a specified line they should withdraw to the main position. While withdrawing, they were to halt at intermediate points and open fire. Similar precise instructions were given to the second pair, who advanced to the mouth of a gully, and to the third pair, who took up a position at the bend of the stream.

After some time enemy scouts appeared. Adapting themselves to the terrain, they advanced toward the company's defense line. The snipers waited until the scouts had emerged from a corn field and then opened fire. Most of the scouts, including an officer, fell.

The enemy then brought up machine-guns, which the scouts held in check for half an hour. The Germans apparently decided that the line where the snipers were stationed was the advanced defense line, and opened artillery fire upon it. By then, however, the snipers had withdrawn, and the German guns shelled in vain.

As soon as they reached the main Soviet positions on the advanced defense line, the snipers became part of the general fire system, definite targets being assigned to them. The enemy did not succeed in advancing beyond the stream. The Soviet battalion which later launched a counterattack, repelled the Germans.

Snipers usually rest at night. However, the enemy often takes advantage of darkness for reconnaissance, so our snipers have developed a taste for operating at dusk and dawn and even in the dead of night.

It is hard to aim accurately in the dark with ordinary weapons. The sniper's rifle, however, has a telescopic sight which magnifies the target four times, and enables the sniper to aim accurately at something invisible to the naked eye. Searchlights and flares are sometimes employed to assist accurate aiming.

"Light-Stone-Writing" in the Marine Corps

By Pfc. Louis J. Maloof, USMC

MODERN warfare is a scientific business, and the Marines, scientists in the art of war, are missing no tricks. One of the most technical phases of this approach to modern combat is the use of light, visible and invisible, and the Marines make the most of it.

Light used by Marines is not only the powerful search-light beam raking the skies in search of enemy aircraft, but the normal and taken-for-granted light that reflects from the earth, and registers on the sensitive photographs and maps that help bring confusion and dismay to the Jap.

Photo-lithography literally means "light-stone-writing." As practiced by modern methods, it involves the photographing of maps, transferring their images to metal plates, and from the plates to paper on a lithographic press. A Marine is not expected to know intimately all details of technique necessary to map reproduction without instruction, so the Marine Corps, last year, established a school at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C., for that purpose. Lieutenant Colonel N. K. Brown, USMC, commanding officer of the Engineer Battalion, was instrumental in establishing the school. Since September, the photo-lithography course has been graduating from five to seven men a month—all ready to take their places with field reproduction units.

Officer-in-Charge is First Lieutenant James W. Frick, USMC, 35-year-old native of Seattle, Wash., and twelve years a Marine. After recruit training, Frick spent nine years in the regular routine of Marine duty, including three years aboard a battle-wagon and three years as a sergeant in the American Embassy Guard at Peking, and the Marine detachment at

Tientsin, China. He was at Peking when the notorious "China Incident" first flamed.

In 1939, he was assigned to the Engineer School, U. S. Army, at Fort Belvoir, Va., as a student of photo-lithography. From there he went to the Army Engineer Reproduction Plant at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., for eight months, returning to duty with the Marines in the reproduction department, Quantico, Va. A year ago, then a marine gunner, he was selected to establish the photo-lithography course at Camp Lejeune, with Staff Sergeants Kenneth A. Traver, USMC, and Earl T. Atkinson, Jr., USMC, as assistant instructors.

Photo-lithography, as the Army used it, had to be streamlined for the Marines. Equipment was different, as were procurement and field conditions. The school was based on Marine Corps requirements. Instructors give students a sound basis upon which to build their own field operating technique. Lieutenant Frick did not expect to develop accomplished photo-lithographers in the brief period allotted for instruction, but he did turn out men every month who can operate field reproduction units in minimum time and with maximum efficiency.

Students are selected from throughout the Corps. Men with photographic experience have preference. One man, Sergeant Nathan Mudge, who was at Pearl Harbor during the Jap attack, studied lithography at New River and is now an instructor in the school. Other students are assigned by Marine Corps Headquarters, upon completion of recruit training, having been enlisted as specialists in that particular line.

While students are standing by to attend schools, and after they are graduated and awaiting assignment,



Lieutenant Frick, officer in charge, directs an assistant in stripping a process negative.



An instructor demonstrates the fine points of lithographic plate-making.

"LIGHT-STONE-WRITING" IN THE MARINE CORPS



Instructing a student in the intricacies of the offset press.

they undergo field training to prepare them to give a good account of themselves in combat. The Corps stresses that each Marine be "a fighting man first; a specialist afterward."

THE photo-lithography course lasts three months, students entering on the block system, seven each month. During the first month of instruction each student gets a week of concentrated training in four different subjects, enough to enable him to carry on in any one should the occasion arise. The two remaining months are spent specializing as a photographer and darkroom technician, copy and process photographer, lithographer, or lithographic pressman.

Reaching a field unit the graduate is assigned to one of the four trailers comprising the unit. Each performs one phase of the reproduction work. The photographer can produce a lithographic plate, should casualties occur, and the pressman can copy a map with a camera. Versatility is not only encouraged, but required.

The course has expanded rapidly. Now there is a trained enlisted specialist as a supervisor in each department. Sergeant Mudge directs the men who will specialize in photography equipment and developing and printing aerial photographs. Corporal Harold A. Van-Zandt teaches the intricacies of lithographic plate making. Private First Class William J. Bogardus indoctrinates his men in the art of making three-dimensional pictures for intelligence units to study, and Corporal Henry E. Thomas is in charge of the glass-topped light tables, on which students learn to spot and clear negatives for good lithographic reproductions and discover how they should be assembled. Staff Sergeants

Traver and Atkinson, as chief photographer and chief lithographer respectively, teach copy camera and lithographic press-work in addition to supervising their departments.

The school does reproduction work for other engineer battalion units and other camp organizations, since Lieutenant Frick feels more value will be derived from the performance of actual work by students than from artificial problems.

Speed is an important factor in the tempo of modern war, so the photo-lithographers and mappers must keep pace. Speed-runs are held frequently, with the coöperation of the Engineer Mapping School, to acquaint students with field problems. Recently, from the time negatives were furnished from an unknown area, a complete map was drawn and reproduced in four colors by photo-lithography in considerably less than twenty-four hours. And the same celerity is being displayed in field units in the South Pacific.

Marine reproduction units are functioning wherever maps are needed in a hurry to direct the action of combat outfits, and participate in the action themselves when needed. Every Marine enjoys a good scrap, and these trained, fighting lithographers can uphold that tradition.



Use of the process camera is an essential part of the instruction.

Have you read *Psychology for the Fighting Man?*



THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

The Professional Magazine for United States Marines

Published by

THE MARINE CORPS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters: U. S. Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COLONEL CLYDE H. METCALF, USMC

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Assistant Editor



The Gazette

THIS issue marks an important milestone in the history of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE. Established in 1916 as the official organ of the Marine Corps Association, the GAZETTE was a quarterly publication until this year. To serve more adequately the expanding Marine Corps—larger today than the Army and Navy combined a few years ago—the GAZETTE became a bi-monthly in March, 1943. With this issue, we begin publication on a monthly basis, thus providing the Marine Corps with a full-fledged monthly service magazine, devoted to the professional interests of the Corps.

Perhaps a word or two of history are in order on this occasion. The Marine Corps Association was founded on April 25, 1913, by officers of the Second Provisional Brigade, U.S.M.C., stationed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. The commanding officer, Colonel Lincoln Karmany, designated as the first executive committee Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lejeune, Captain Harold C. Snyder, and Captain Davis B. Wills. A prospectus and invitation were issued to all officers of the Marine Corps. The dues, set by the constitution at "not to exceed \$10," were soon fixed at \$5.00 a year, and the Association grew rapidly.

The object of the Association was (and still is): "to disseminate knowledge of the military art and science among its members; to provide for the improvement of

their professional attainments; to foster the spirit and preserve the traditions of the United States Marine Corps; and to increase the efficiency of its members." From the outset the Association has enjoyed the approval of high authority, and the Major General Commandants regularly served as presidents of the Association, beginning with General Barnett.

From the outset it was the plan of the Association to publish a magazine as soon as suitable arrangements could be made. With the selection of Captain Frank E. Evans, retired, as secretary-treasurer, this became possible. The first issue of THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE, with Captain Evans as editor, appeared under date of March, 1916. The leading article was contributed by Colonel Lejeune, on "The Mobile Defense of Advance Bases by the Marine Corps."

For 27 years the GAZETTE has continued uninterrupted publication, though with varying fortunes. Its pages record most of the stirring events in Marine Corps history, and its contributors include many of the most colorful figures of the past and present. Technical developments, from early experiments with armored cars in World War I to the multiplicity of new weapons and techniques of World War II, have been described and illustrated.

For the future, our plan is to continue and to expand the policy so clearly set forth in the declared purpose of the Marine Corps Association. The Marine Corps today is one of the most powerful and comprehensive striking forces in the world. It fights in all parts of the world, not only on land and sea but in the air; and on at least one occasion it has been transported under the sea to attack the enemy. It is our aim to tell the story each month, so far as is consistent with security, of the expanding Marine Corps, both in the various combat areas and in the administrative, executive, and training areas and departments behind the lines. While the human interest element will not be lacking, it is our desire primarily to present the serious side of the Marine Corps in a professional manner, to record its unfolding story, and to give its own members a view of the Corps as a whole and the way in which it fits into the overall picture of the strategy of the United Nations in the greatest war in history.

In the accomplishment of this large task, we welcome the coöperation of members and readers, both within and without the Corps. Suggestions are always welcome. Letters of general interest may be published from time to time.

Constructive criticism helps us improve the magazine. And we want to make THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE the equal of any professional service magazine published in this country.

German Artillery Forward Observers*

In the observation of fire, the greatest reliance is placed by the Germans on forward observers. Often the battery commander himself goes ahead in this rôle. The part that the observer plays in German field operations is brought out in the following translation from a recent issue of *Artilleristische Rundschau*.

THE artillery forward observer plays a decisive part in the success of infantry. In the attack he goes along with the infantry, accompanied by a radio operator. If the attack is stopped, this observer calls for fire on enemy points of resistance and carries the infantry on to the next assault. In static warfare, the observer orders destructive fire against the enemy and covering fire to aid his own troops. He also directs destructive fire against enemy infantry who are about to attack or actually attacking. The results of this are shown not only in the effective coöperation between the two arms, but in the existence of a spirit of brotherhood in combat—the artillery forward observer becomes the best friend of the infantry.

In one instance, a German battalion was attacking a Russian objective at a place where there was a church-yard in close proximity to the Russian rear; the attack was gaining ground very slowly, impeded by stubborn defense and by poor observation for the German artillery. Finally, a forward observer succeeded in the face of Russian fire in reaching an observation position located at the flank, whence he could observe the church-yard. The signal troops, working fast, established communication in a very short time with the battery, which was then able to deliver well-placed fire. The opponent was so pinned down that the attack regained its impetus. In a short time the village was captured.

In August, 1941, a German division had been defending for some time a stream south of C—. A battalion received the mission to make a limited-objective attack in order to secure prisoners; the attack was to be made with a reinforced company, supported by heavy infantry weapons and artillery. After assembly in combat outposts, the company began the attack in several groups. The forward observer of a light battery and a heavy battery went forward with the company, while at the same time another forward observer was stationed in the advance combat positions of the sector to the right to watch for any threat to the flank.

Given excellent support by the artillery, and working skillfully through the terrain, the assault troops succeeded in penetrating deeply into the Soviet positions, without loss, and in capturing prisoners and weapons. At the same time, on his own initiative, the company commander in the sector to the right sent a weaker assault group to capture a Russian scout squad. The forward artillery observer in this sector supported

the effort so well that nearly all the personnel of the scout unit were disabled or captured. The result of these two operations was a total of 42 prisoners and 12 captured machine guns and mortars, while on the German side the only casualty was one soldier slightly wounded. The skillful and rapid fire-support given by the artillery as a result of the work of the forward observer played a major rôle in this success.

A forward observer showed up well in another local assault by a neighboring regiment. The night before the operation, he went into no-man's-land with a scout squad. Three kilometers in front of the German lines he found a hide-out, and for 9 hours observed the Russian position from so short a distance that no detail could be missed. He could look into each pit dug for protection against tanks and could almost count the number of occupants in each. The next morning the assault group attacked at the appointed time. The radio of the forward observer had scarcely given the first order of command when the answers roared from 3 batteries. The Russian position was thoroughly raked. After a momentary pause, a powerful concentration of fire was placed on the left-hand sector of the enemy positions, only to move in another instant 100 yards to the right on a zigzag trench net. On the left, where the dust clouds from the bursts were slowly settling, the hand grenades of the assault troops were already exploding. With incredible speed, the trenches were mopped up, and always, throughout the action, the concentrated fire of 12 guns moved just before the assault group from right to left. About 500 meters of the Russian position was overrun in this way. With the mission accomplished, the assault group withdrew from the Russian positions, while the forward artillery observer placed his fire to cover the withdrawal.

Every member of the First Battalion still remembers the day at O— in September, 1941. This position was taken by storm without any difficulty. However, before the battalion had organized itself for defense, the Russians made a counterattack in heavy force, supported by 18 tanks, and attempted to recover the locality. Fortunately, the second battery which had been attached to the battalion had moved its position and was ready for action, having established communications with the forward observer. Gun after gun fired its destructive barrage into the massed ranks of the Russian infantry following the tanks. Even the tanks hesitated, and then gave up the attack. The Russian attack was repeated several times in very strong force, and every time was stopped by the barrage ordered and directed by the forward observer. Bodies of Russians and ruined tanks covered the field at evening, and the battalion officers thanked the battery commander, assuring him that the village would have fallen had it not been for the artillery support and the courageous conduct of the forward observer, who had fallen in the combat.

*Reprinted by permission of War Department from *Tactical and Technical Trends*, July, 1943.

Decorations and Commendations

NAVY CROSS

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALBERT D. COOLEY, USMC:

"For extraordinary heroism while serving as Commanding Officer of a Bomber Command, on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, in combat against enemy Japanese forces from September 23 to December 18, 1942. Assuming his duties on September 23, after months of strenuous combat had seriously depleted the number of men and amount of equipment, Lieutenant Colonel Cooley reorganized and skillfully built up the strength of his command. Leading a group of dive bombers and fighters on October 12 in a determined raid against enemy destroyers, he gallantly pressed home the attack, personally scoring a hit on one of the Japanese ships. On October 14, with all but one of his planes put out of commission by terrific fire from enemy surface vessels, Lieutenant Colonel Cooley, in spite of intermittent bombing and shellfire from hostile artillery, worked tirelessly to direct the repair of damaged planes, with the result that twelve additional aircraft were placed in commission that day in time to strike repeatedly at the enemy ship-borne invasion forces. Again from November 11 to 15, the aviation units under his command attacked the Japanese, destroying two cruisers, seven airplanes, and twelve transports, contributing in great part to the success of our engagement in that area. Lieutenant Colonel

Cooley's exceptional skill, leadership, and indomitable fighting spirit were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

LEGION OF MERIT

COLONEL CLIFTON B. CATES, USMC:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the Government of the United States as Commanding Officer of the First Marines during action against enemy Japanese forces on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, from August 7 to December 15, 1942. Directing administration and operations from the time our forces seized the island airfield until relief was provided for his regiment, Colonel Cates, by his superb professional skill and tireless energy, contributed to the brilliant combat efficiency which enabled his command to maintain effective fire against a desperate and persistent foe. His resourceful leadership and inspiring devotion to duty aided greatly in the successful defense of our positions on Guadalcanal and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

COLONEL CLAUDE A. LARKIN, USMC:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Government of the United States as Senior Naval Aviator Present, U. S. Marine Corps Aviation Units in the Hawaiian Area. Charged with the vital task of planning, arranging and operating important air activities, Colonel Larkin, under extremely difficult and dangerous conditions, successfully trained, organized and embarked the Marine Corps Aircraft Squadrons employed in the defense of Wake Island and the Battles of Midway and the Solomon Islands. In addition, he supervised the development and expansion of the Marine Air Station at Ewa, Oahu, and was largely responsible for the efficiency of those fighting squadrons which occupied the islands of Efate and Palmyra."

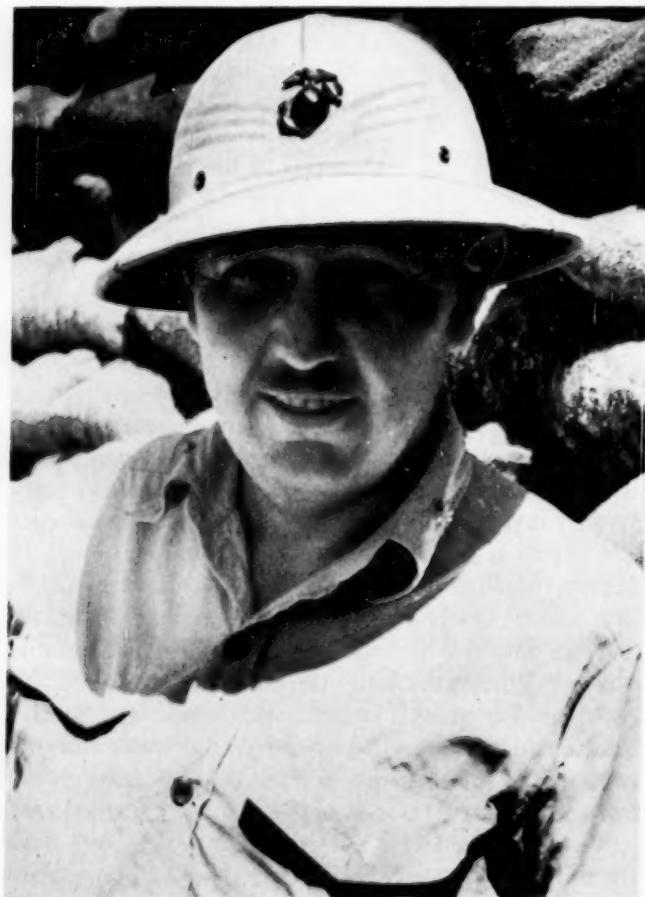
COLONEL AMOR L. SIMS, USMC:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the Government of the United States as a Commanding Officer during action against enemy Japanese forces on Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, from September 20, 1942, to January 1, 1943. Directing the administration and operations of his regiment with distinctive skill, Colonel Sims commanded his men in numerous engagements which contributed to the effective consolidation of our positions on the island and to the successful accomplishment of allied objectives in the entire area. His gallant and inspiring leadership was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

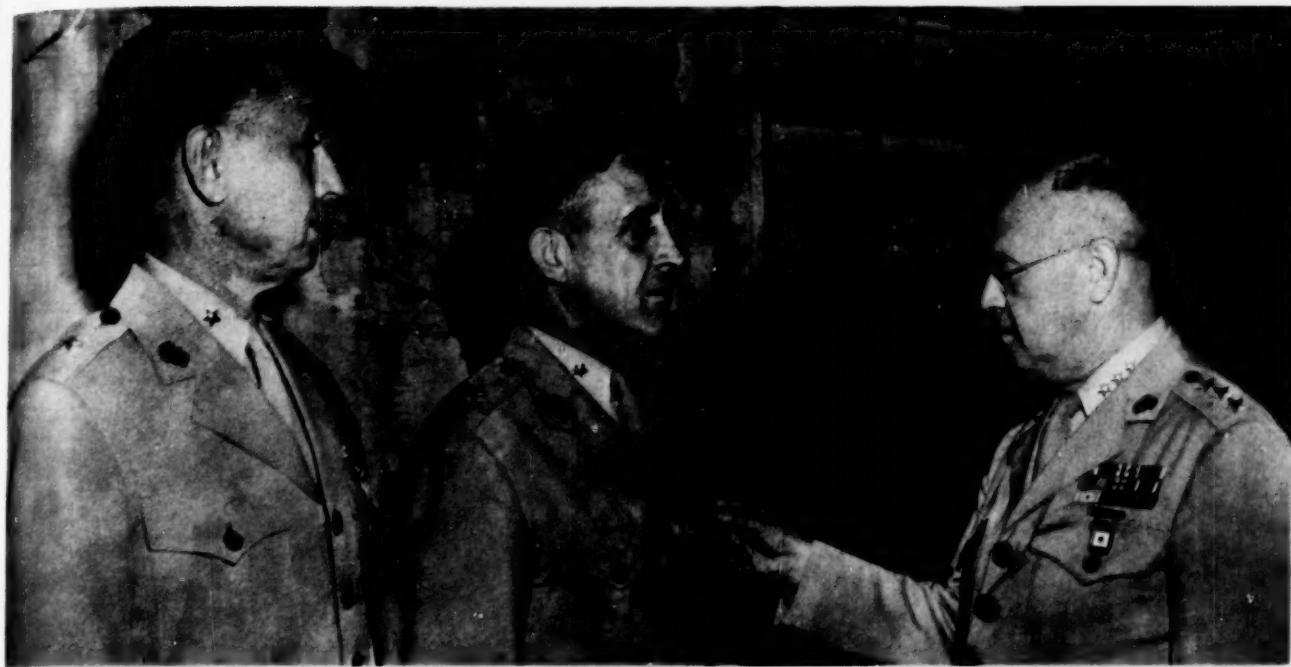
SILVER STAR

CAPTAIN ROBERT H. DILLARD, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on November 3, 1942. While temporarily attached to a battalion in command of one section of guns from a Weapons Company, Captain Dillard, by superb tactical skill, pushed forward on a line with the assault units of the company,



WINS NAVY CROSS—Lieutenant Colonel Albert D. Cooley, decorated for heroic services as commanding officer of a bomber command in the Guadalcanal campaign.



LEGION OF MERIT AWARDS—Brigadier Generals Clifton B. Cates and Claude A. Larkin, being decorated by the Commandant at Marine Corps Headquarters, for outstanding services performed by them as Colonels in the Pacific combat zones.

swept the hostile area with canister and drove the Japanese troops back to the beach while our infantry closed in upon them. At the height of the battle, when all officers and senior noncommissioned officers became casualties, he took charge of the infantry company in addition to his gun section and, although the area was constantly raked with machine gun and mortar fire, successfully directed the final stages of the assault and the mopping-up operations. His proficient leadership and courageous devotion to duty, maintained with utter disregard for his own personal safety, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. McLAUGHLIN, USMC:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment and Officer-in-Charge of Sky Forward aboard the U.S.S. *Northampton* during action against enemy Japanese naval forces off Savo Island on the night of November 30, 1942. After his ship had been badly damaged by a torpedo hit and his station had been secured, Captain McLaughlin proceeded to the flight deck to direct operations of the 5-inch battery until the heavy list of the vessel prevented depressing the guns. Volunteering thereafter to organize and conduct a fire-fighting party, he personally manned a nozzle, making certain that hoses were played on ammunition boxes and hoists which were already smoking and in imminent danger of explosion. His heroic conduct, maintained at great risk in the face of grave danger, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

FIRST LIEUTENANT LEONARD G. LAWTON, USMC:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Commanding Officer during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands for the period from October 31 to November 3, 1942. During the offensive action of his battalion, First Lieutenant Lawton displayed superb tactical

skill in the handling of his company, both in the approach to and during contact with the Japanese. Ordered to move his company from its position on the left of the regimental assault line in order to cut off a hostile battalion which was holding up the right flank of his regiment, he maneuvered into position, cut the enemy's communication lines and secured the break by setting up a back-to-back defense on a two-hundred-yard front. When the Japanese, as a result, launched a strong counterattack from both east and west, First Lieutenant Lawton's company, with the aid of artillery and machine gun fire, successfully repulsed the assault and maintained its position until relieved. His outstanding leadership and courageous aggressiveness were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

FIRST LIEUTENANT HOWARD K. GOODMAN, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on November 3, 1942. While temporarily attached to a battalion launching an assault against the enemy, First Lieutenant Goodman, in the face of heavy machine gun and mortar fire, led his platoon in three successive bayonet and hand grenade charges against the Japanese. By his outstanding leadership and courageous aggressiveness, he contributed to the annihilation of a hostile strong point of about one battalion, with minimum casualties to his own troops."

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES T. COBB, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on November 3, 1942. While temporarily attached to a battalion launching an assault against the enemy, Second Lieutenant Cobb, in the face of heavy machine gun and mortar fire, maintained excellent control of his company and coordinated the final assault stages of the attack in

perfect unison with other attacking units. By his outstanding leadership and courageous aggressiveness, he contributed to the annihilation of an enemy strong point of approximately one battalion."

SECOND LIEUTENANT TEDDY L. HANSEN, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on October 14, 1942. When a company of the First Marine Division was subjected to concentrated artillery fire, Second Lieutenant Hansen, although painfully wounded in the chest by a shell fragment, persistently refused medical attention in order to assist in the removal of other injured men to the company aid station. With utter disregard for his own personal safety in the face of continuous shellfire, he carried on until he had made sure that all others had been taken care of and then, too weak to stand up without assistance, he, himself, submitted to treatment. His heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, maintained in the face of acute pain and waning strength, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS A. WATSON, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands, November 1-3, 1942. With utter disregard for his own personal safety, Second Lieutenant Watson, along with another officer, formed a forward-observer liaison team which rendered invaluable service to a battalion which was in direct support of other Marines. Under almost constant fire from hostile artillery, machine guns and snipers, he maintained continuous observation and communication under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions. Wherever required, he not only called for and observed supporting artillery fires in front of the battalion, but also for adjacent units of Marines which were at times out of communication with supporting artillery units. His courageous aggressiveness was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN W. HOLLAND, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on November 1, 1942. Encountering a hostile force which was attempting to gain a ridge along which his platoon was moving, Second Lieutenant Holland, leading the advance, was severely wounded during the initial exchange of fire. Refusing to be evacuated although suffering acute pain and weak from loss of blood, he continued to direct his men until the action had subsided and then, after all injured personnel had been evacuated, permitted his own removal to the rear. His heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, maintained with utter disregard for personal safety, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

SECOND LIEUTENANT GORDON R. McCULLOCH, USMCR:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on November 10, 1942. While directing the fire of his mortar section, Second Lieutenant McCulloch exposed himself to heavy machine gun shelling at the front lines. When several of his men were killed or injured during the course of the action, he risked his life in an attempt to rescue

them. His courageous initiative and heroic devotion to duty, maintained with utter disregard for his own personal safety, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

*Extracts from citations**

MAJOR KIRK ARMISTEAD, USMC: "Major Armistead, although viciously intercepted by eighteen Zero fighters, gallantly pressed home his attacks until he succeeded in shooting down one Japanese bomber. Later he destroyed two enemy bombers and assisted in the destruction of another."

CAPTAIN DARREL D. IRWIN, USMCR: "Leading a division of fighters as escort for our dive bombers and torpedo planes three times in the same day, Captain Irwin launched a vigorous strafing raid to divert the tremendous antiaircraft fire directed against them by six Japanese transports, six destroyers and numerous ground installations. . . . He personally shot down one hostile bomber and possibly two more in subsequent action."

CAPTAIN STANLEY S. NICOLAY, USMCR: "Intercepting a hostile raid of twenty-six twin-engined bombers and eighteen Zero type fighters, Captain Nicolay, in one of the eight planes which successfully took off and established contact, pressed home a vigorous attack and shot one bomber down in flames."

SECOND LIEUTENANT HYDE PHILLIPS, USMCR: "Second Lieutenant Phillips, with dauntless courage and utter disregard for his own personal safety, repeatedly attacked enemy aircraft which threatened our positions in the area, shooting down four Japanese planes."

SECOND LIEUTENANT MATTHEW H. KENNEDY, USMCR: "Second Lieutenant Kennedy, although his fuel was nearly exhausted and his force was outnumbered two to one, gallantly pressed home his attack until he had shot down two Japanese fighters."

SECOND LIEUTENANT CLARENCE H. MOORE, USMCR: "As a member of a flight of seven planes which sought, located and engaged twenty-six hostile bombers and twenty Zero type fighters, Second Lieutenant Moore, although he received severe wounds in both legs, gallantly remained in the fight until the enemy disengaged, then successfully effected a forced landing with inoperative landing gear."

AIR MEDAL

*Extracts from citations**

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN W. THOMASON, JR., USMC: "Colonel Thomason displayed keen professional skill during a long and difficult air tour to all the countries of Central and South America."

SECOND LIEUTENANT DEAN S. HARTLEY, JR., USMCR: "Second Lieutenant Hartley, observing that the enemy had turned and was viciously strafing his companion, launched a vengeful attack against the Japanese Zero and shot it out of the sky."

*NOTE: The editor greatly regrets that space and paper shortage will not permit printing all citations and commendation in full.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN W. ZUBER, USMCR: "Immediately upon sighting a hostile surface force consisting of one light cruiser and two destroyers, he and his section leader were viciously attacked by ten float-mounted fighters escorting the Japanese warships. By skillfully maneuvering his plane in the face of terrific fire, Second Lieutenant Zuber not only enabled his aerial gunner to shoot down two of the enemy craft, but also maintained contact with his section leader until the action was broken off."

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. KNAPP, JR., USMCR: "Knapp daringly countered an attack by Japanese fighter planes and, by his skill and alert devotion to duty, shot down one enemy Zero with his fixed guns and then successfully completed his mission."

SECOND LIEUTENANT AMEDO SANDRETTA, USMCR: "Taking part in a determined and vigorous attack on a Japanese battleship, Second Lieutenant Sandretta, by his skill and outstanding devotion to duty, succeeded in scoring a near miss on the enemy vessel."

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM V. BROOKS, USMCR: "On October 14, 1942, after a strenuous thirty-six hour period of bombing and shelling, he became a member of a flight which encountered a Japanese force numerically superior by five-to-one, and shot down one enemy bomber and possibly another."

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

By The Secretary of the Navy:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD W. SNEDEKER, USMC.
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BAUMET, JR., USMCR.

By Major General Hale, Army Air Forces:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE F. GOOD, JR., USMC.
By The Commander in Chief, South Pacific Force:

COLONEL ROBERT H. PEPPER, USMC.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT G. HUNT, USMC.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL THOMAS GATES ENNIS, USMC.

MAJOR O. K. PRESSLEY, USMC.

MAJOR ROBERT E. HILL, USMC.

MAJOR WILLIAM K. ENRIGHT, USMC.

MAJOR WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL, USMC.

MAJOR RAY L. VROOME, USMC.

CAPTAIN GEORGE R. STALLINGS, USMCR.

CAPTAIN JOHN PORTER KING, JR., USMCR.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. PIPER, USMC.

CAPTAIN GEORGE F. GOBER, USMC.

CAPTAIN CHARLES J. BEASLEY, USMCR.

CAPTAIN JAMES R. ANDERSON, USMC.

FIRST LIEUTENANT CAROL D. DALTON, USMCR.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN B. BERTELING, USMC.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RALPH L. POWELL, USMC.

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS M. PHILPOTT, USMCR.

FIRST LIEUTENANT NORMAN R. NICKERSON, USMCR.

FIRST LIEUTENANT VICTOR S. MALINOVSKY, USMCR.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN E. GORMAN, USMCR.

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD P. DUPRAS, JR., USMCR.

SECOND LIEUTENANT KENNETH J. KIRK, JR., USMCR.

SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY A. McCARTNEY, USMCR.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WALTER R. BARTOSH, USMCR.

MARINE GUNNER WYLY M. STEELE, USMC.

By The Commander of the Chesapeake Task Group:

COLONEL T. J. CUSHMAN, USMC.

Awards and Decorations

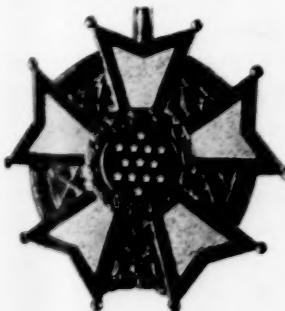
SEVERAL new developments and changes in policy in regard to naval medals and decorations have been announced recently. Among these, the principal ones are summarized herewith.

Legion of Merit

Policy has been established that the Legion of Merit (ribbons for which were illustrated in the May-June

GAZETTE) will be awarded without reference to degree for members of United States armed forces. The award takes precedence after the Distinguished Service Medal and before the Silver Star Medal. The medal and ribbon for American forces will be those of the degree of Legionnaire. Personnel of

friendly foreign nations may be awarded any of the four degrees of Chief Commander, Commander, Officer, or Legionnaire.



Legion of Merit.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

The design illustrated herewith is that approved for the Navy and Marine Corps Medal. It is not yet available, but is to be cast in bronze. This medal is awarded to naval personnel for distinguished heroism not involving actual conflict with the enemy.



Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

American Defense Medal

In recognition of the services of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel who served on vessels operating in actual or potential belligerent contact with Axis forces in the Atlantic Ocean prior to December 7, 1941, such personnel has been authorized to wear a bronze letter "A" in lieu of a bronze star upon the American Defense Medal. The letter shall be three-

eighths of an inch in height and shall be worn centered on the ribbon, and when worn no star shall be worn upon the ribbon. The letters are not yet available from official sources.

Presidential Unit Citations

By authority of the President, Executive Order 9050 has been modified in that the Presidential Unit Citation ribbon may be worn after one citation of a unit. When a unit has received this citation, all personnel serving in that unit during the occasion for which cited, or any part thereof, shall wear the citation ribbon with one blue star permanently, regardless of where serving. An additional star is worn for each additional citation of a unit upon which they serve during the occasion for

which the unit is cited, whether it be the same or another unit. Personnel who subsequently join a unit which has been cited shall wear the plain citation ribbon without star, and only while attached to that unit. (The blue star is not yet available, but a bronze one may be temporarily substituted.)

Marine Corps units, and naval units on which Marine detachments may have been serving, awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, include the following: First Marine Division (reinforced); Marine Aircraft Group 22; the Wake detachment of the First Defense Battalion; Marine Fighting Squadron 211 of Marine Aircraft Group 21; Torpedo Squadron 8, and the U.S.S. *Atlanta*, *Enterprise*, *Laffey*, *McFarland*, *San Francisco*, and *Smith*.



Hitler's Secret Weapon

ON the day we donned our uniforms we began to learn things of military importance, things that Hitler and Hirohito want to know. Some of us, not traitors, are telling them those things.

There are four basic causes of our indiscretion—conceit, faith, enthusiasm, and ignorance.

Most of us boast to impress our girl friends. There's little harm in that, provided we stick to stories about how we gave up \$50,000 a year when we joined the Army. But our "line" shouldn't include service matters. We must remember that we have no right to share the Army's secrets with anyone. The trouble with boasting is that it is contagious. We tell our girls about the importance of our work, and they in turn boast to all their friends about us. A vicious circle starts with everybody trying to outdo everybody else in the amount of secret information that can be disclosed.

Our faith in our ability to judge character, to trust such national institutions as the United States mail and the telegraph and telephone, and to rely on the silence of people who worry about us often leads to leakage. Enemy agents look and sound like typical Americans, are adept at intercepting communications, and have had considerable experience in sympathetic listening.

Anyone who is really interested in his job finds it hard not to talk or write about it. If our outfit does

well, we want to talk about its efficiency. When we hear that we're going to be shipped overseas, we want to tell someone about the important things that are happening. In our enthusiasm we give the enemy agent just what he wants.

Ignorance of enemy intelligence methods is the fourth great cause of leaks. Some of us still think that enemy agents lurk in corridors in Washington and our military establishments, preparing to waylay generals and steal the plans of forthcoming attacks. They are quiet, hardworking investigators who go about using their eyes and ears, picking up a little item here and another one there by encouraging people to say more than they should, collecting scraps of seemingly unrelated information about troops, harbors, ships and cargoes, airplanes, fortifications and antiaircraft installations, production, weather, and the names, plans, and activities of members of secret War Department units. They spread rumors and stories that stir up racial dissension, criticize our allies, tell of the enemy's strength and of our inefficiencies and shortcomings, and tell of shortages and the poor quality of our equipment.

In wartime no one is ever fully off duty, and no one must ever be momentarily off guard. One of our most important duties is to keep our mouths shut and to see that others do the same.

—*War Department, Bureau of Public Relations.*



Send an extra subscription for the MARINE CORPS GAZETTE to the
folks at home.

MILITARY DIGEST

The Army Goes To Sea

THE large-scale Allied landings in Sicily, which brought a thrill to the free peoples of the world, involved the use of typical Marine Corps beach landing techniques by our Army in conjunction with the British and Canadians. How the Army has been training for this type of operation, with a special Engineer Amphibian Command to develop and teach its principles, has only recently been revealed.

Instructors were initially borrowed from the Marine Corps, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the British Army, and other branches of our own Army. Camp Edwards, on the Massachusetts coast, was chosen as the site for experimental training, the story of which is told in the July, 1943, *Fortune* under the title "Assault Across the Water."

"About twelve months ago," says *Fortune*, "the Engineer Amphibian Command consisted of a new tactical theory, plus a colonel in command (since made a brigadier general) and his skeleton staff, plus some ex-National Guard barracks and 1,000 acres of Cape Cod sand, plus the imminent arrival of some 7,000 recruits to be trained for one of the toughest and slickest jobs in modern warfare."

"Today brigades of these troops are overseas in two hemispheres—some of them veterans of heavy action—and more brigades are being readied to join them. They are a cocky, service-proud lot of soldiers, although their distinctive finery is mostly borrowed. Look at their feet and you take them for paratroopers, with their pants legs tucked jauntily into calf-high leather boots. (These are for running up sandy beaches under enemy fire.) Look at their heads and you see the visored ear-tabbed caps of ski troopers. (These are to shield their ears from the cold of night and their eyes from glare off the water.) Look at their breast patches (if they are men still in training with the Engineer Amphibian Command) and you'll see a red version of the gay green sea horse familiar to bathers at New York's famous Jones Beach. They have even taken from Harlem the name of their waterproof 'zoot suits'."

Like the Marines, the Amphibian troops use the Higgins landing boat as their basic transport. Their main mission is conveying combat troops and their supplies "from friendly near shore to hostile far shore."

"The job confronting Brigadier General Daniel Noce in June, 1942, when he (then a colonel) moved into Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, was one to faze the best of generals in any army—to take raw men, in brigade groups, and teach them how to convey fully-equipped combat forces to an enemy shore, land them, establish their beachhead supply dumps and communications, and maintain the flow, inland, of the materials

and replacements they need to go forward with invasion. And to do this training job quickly. The African landing was coming up, with others to follow.

"General Noce had several assets to count on. Behind him were three years of experience managing all sorts of small boats in flood-control work on the Mississippi. The river had been a tough adversary to practice on. Behind him also was a successful experiment, back in 1934, in turning raw recruits into skilled soldiers in three months. He had then learned it could be done. At his side was an imaginative Chief of Staff, Colonel Arthur Trudeau, who combed the other armies of the world for precedents on which to base the training procedure. And before him lay a pool of recruits that included a great many men with experience in running boats or with skill in handling engines and other machinery. No other nation had comparable quality in manpower resources.

"Noce and Trudeau had to start with an assembly job. For officers they drew upon other branches of the Army, the Marine Corps, the Coast and Geodetic Survey. They included two officers from the British Army, two from the British Navy, who were put in posts of active command. They brought in men from the merchant marine, operators of fleets of vessels on the Great Lakes, contractors, road builders, amateur yachtsmen from Long Island Sound and fashionable Nantucket. For instructors they looked into all sorts of unlikely corners of civilian life."

"As a result the officers represent such a variety of backgrounds that they are cursed with none of the stuffy parochialism so common to the older branches of the Army. They are a cosmopolitan, flexible, open-minded group of men. It is the enlisted men in the Amphibian Engineers who have a strong *esprit de corps*, a sense of being better than any other goddam outfit in the Army."

"To get the kind of soldiers the Amphibians needed was also an assembly job. First a census had to be made of the extraordinarily wide variety of skills required. These were totted up, and requests went out to the reception centers to route toward Camp Edwards men found to possess them. They would include blacksmiths, seamen, demolition experts, longshoremen, enginemen, and a spate of lesser special trades."

The training given these men is rigorous and varied. Within the camp are several specialized schools, wherein the men become expert in various skills. Among these are a marine engine school, an electrical school, a battery school, and a student machine shop.

"All this special training is dictated by the combat function of Engineer Amphibian troops, and this, in turn, is mirrored in the structure of a brigade of them.



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A brigade of Engineer Amphibian troops is made up mainly of three regiments, each having a boat battalion and a shore battalion. The boat battalion has three boat companies—A, B, and C; the shore battalion has three shore companies—D, E, and F. Each boat company has three boat platoons operating landing craft (plus a headquarters platoon equipped with command and navigation boats, patrol and salvage boats, a communications section using a score or more of radios, and trucks and other gear). The shore companies have weapons and rolling equipment for demolition, clearing beaches, building roads, establishing utilities on the beachheads, and general housekeeping on the enemy shore. Also, attached to brigade headquarters is a boat-maintenance battalion, with three companies divided into various repair and utility sections."

Two basic models of landing boats are used. One is the 36-foot LCVP (landing craft—vehicles and personnel); the other the 50-foot LCM 3 (landing craft—mechanized equipment). Both have loading ramps at the bow and are designed to run up on the beach and back off quickly. The former is propelled by one and the latter by two powerful engines, Diesel or gasoline.

"In two important respects the Amphibian Engineers are not independent troops. In active service they are usually attached to and under the command of the land forces whose transport and supply is their prime mission. They are also heavily dependent upon the Navy, from which they procure their landing boats, usually built to Navy specification. (The Navy, which uses similar equipment for ship-to-shore operations, calls its landing forces Amphibious.) In an attack the Army Amphibian Engineers may rely upon a cover of planes, naval escorts on the flanks, and possibly an overhead barrage of naval fire to soften up the positions they are approaching. . . .

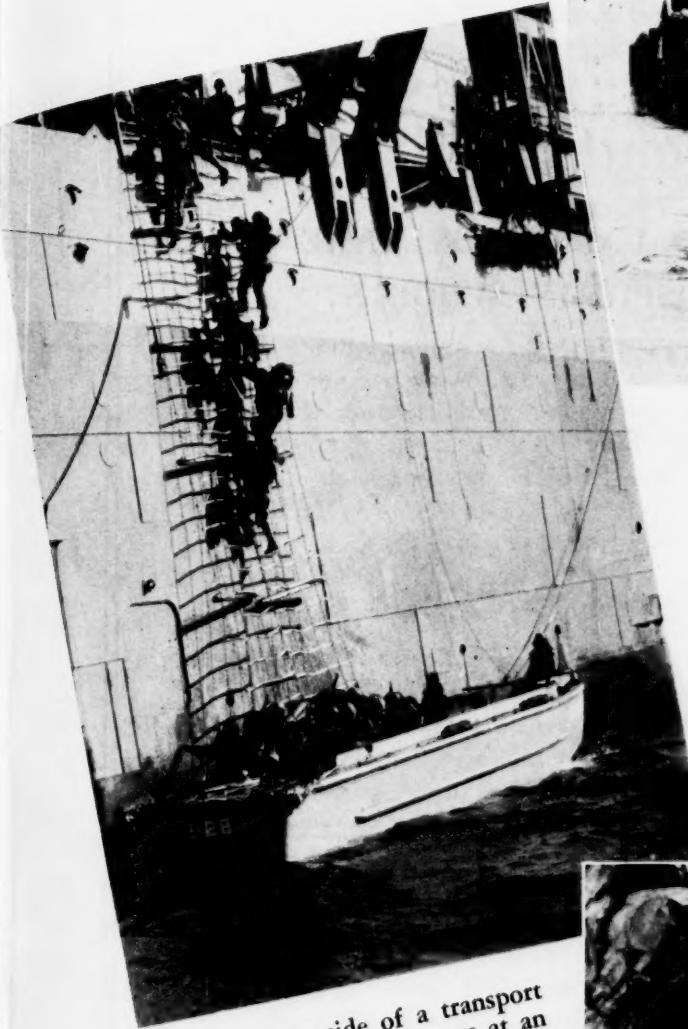
"How the training of amphibious troops has been allocated between the two services, where the division of amphibious functions has been fixed, is not yet public knowledge—not, at least, as this goes to press. It is therefore not possible to appraise the sequels to the first year of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards. There is to be found, however, in its accomplishments to date, a very valuable precedent for the doing of a vital military job, newly conceived and brilliantly executed. And from the brigades that have gone overseas, and the troops now in training, will issue some of the historic news to be heard in the next few months."

A United Invasion Force

HOW the Army's new amphibian troops (*see foregoing article*) are being trained to operate with the Navy as a united invasion force is told in an article in the July, 1943, issue of the Bureau of Naval Personnel *Information Bulletin*.

At bases along both coasts of the United States, it can now be revealed, there is a unified force composed of picked Army and Navy officers and men being welded in preparation for assaults on enemy territory.

U. S. Army troops stream out of an LCI (Landing Craft: Infantry) and "hit the beach" during practice invasion maneuvers along the Atlantic coast.



Troops climb down the side of a transport into a landing boat during maneuvers at an Atlantic coast amphibious base where Army and Navy men are being trained as a unified striking force to invade enemy-held territory.



AMPHIBIOUS TROOPS

Training for Invasion



Soldiers unload ammunition from a landing barge at an East Coast amphibious training base as other landing craft move in towards shore from a U. S. Navy transport.



An Army jeep rolls off a landing barge and onto a specially built wire net road at an Atlantic coast training base for Army and Navy Amphibious forces.

The U. S. Marines call this landing craft a "crocodile boat." Here a tank rolls down the steel ramp to the beach during Marine training maneuvers.



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These are the "Amphibians," upon whom will develop the task of carrying the fight to the enemy—starting the offensive on enemy-held shores.

On the Pacific coast, under Rear Admiral Francis W. Rockwell, U. S. Navy, commander Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet, who personally directed the landing operations on Attu, and on the Atlantic coast, under Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk, U. S. Navy, commander Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, there has been created a striking force, still in process of expansion, ready to carry out with speed, precision, and perfect coördination the most difficult of military assignments—a landing on a fortified hostile shore.

Under the training courses of the Amphibious Forces, thousands of naval officers and men have learned to take the newly designed landing boats, ships, and amphibious craft through heavy surf safely to selected beaches; and thousands of toughened Army troops have learned to swarm ashore from the landing craft and race for the beach to establish the spearhead of an Allied invasion.

* * *

Training for amphibious warfare falls into four parts: first, the indoctrination of commanding officers in the strategy, tactics and techniques of joint operations; second, training of the many specialists needed to carry out smoothly a landing operation; third, basic training in the use of the highly specialized amphibious equipment; and, fourth, advanced training—joint exercises of all the units in the force in landing operations under simulated battle conditions.

Naval officers who are assigned to the "Amphibs" are selected from the fleet and from the midshipmen's schools on the basis of outstanding records in service or in the classroom, and for excellent physical condition. Enlisted men are picked from "boot camps" and specialists' schools by the same method. The result of the careful screening is a group young, enthusiastic, and capable of meeting the extraordinary demands of its dangerous assignment.

They are sent to one of the bases of the Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, where they begin their specialized training. They study seamanship, piloting, and navigation; they drill in gunnery, ship and plane identification and the highly intricate communications methods necessary to carry out a landing with dispatch; and, day and night, they go out to sea in their landing craft and then come back in to beach again and again, until they can bring the ships through all kinds of wind and weather to a safe landing on the shore.

Some groups are assigned to the small boats that carry in the waves of assault troops and their equipment. Others learn to maneuver the larger craft which can land large detachments of infantry or important units of the armored forces. Still others are assigned to units where, with Army troops, they practice landing on the enemy shore, establishing and organizing the beach-head for the succeeding waves of troops—in effect



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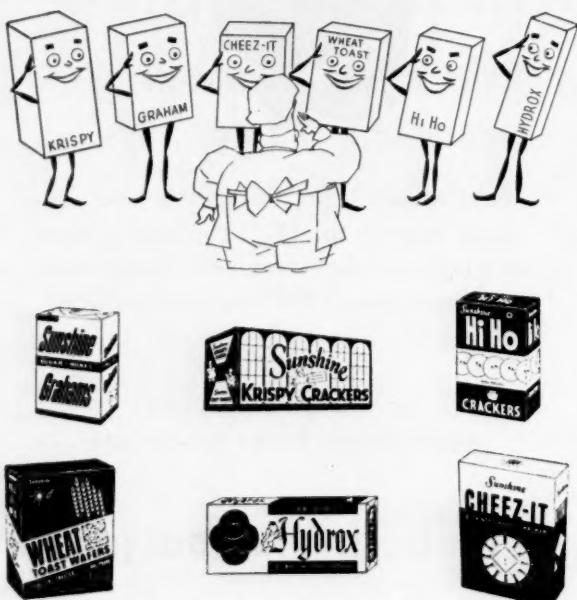


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DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT: *Admiral in the Making*. By Professor Charles L. Lewis, U.S.N.A. 1941. 386 pages. \$3.75 postpaid.

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GREEK AND ROMAN NAVAL WARFARE. *From Salamis (480 B.C.) to Actium (31 B.C.)*. By Vice Admiral William L. Rodgers, U. S. Navy (Retired). 1937. 600 pages. Illustrated. \$6.00 postpaid.

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establishing, in a few minutes, a military base. Finally, a group selected after rigid physical examination joins similarly picked Army units, and together they train jointly for service in scouting and raider detachments, which are assigned the duties of landing by stealth on the enemy shore ahead of the actual landing in force to reconnoiter and eliminate obstacles that might impede the progress of the assault troops.

At the same time, the Army selects units which have already had thorough training in the infantry or the armored forces, and assigns them to the Amphibious Force.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Army officers go to another base, where, with Navy officers, they learn the art of amphibious operations. They study strategy and tactics, and the proper methods of liaison between the many organizations involved. Great stress is laid upon communications. Visual and radio communication between the shore party, the landing craft bringing in troops and supplies, the naval vessels providing supporting gunfire and the covering airplanes, must be thoroughly understood and coördinated.

In another school, the Army transport quartermasters study the all-important subject of the loading of the cargo vessels and transports to be used in future operations. Working with large scale models of the ships attached to the Amphibious Force and also scale models of the equipment that will be used, the supply officers work out the intricate problems of so loading the ships that the equipment may be unloaded swiftly and in the proper sequence when the landing is made, while at the same time full use is made of the cargo-carrying capacity of the vessels.

When all units have completed their basic training, they are assembled for advanced training. The crews of the small boats are assigned to the transports aboard which they will serve; the flotillas of larger landing craft are formed; the Army troops go aboard the transports. Then dress rehearsals of actual landing operations are run through. The ships are loaded for combat operations with the needed supplies and equipment. The convoy then sails for a selected practice landing beach, and actual landings are made under simulated battle conditions, with the beach "defended" by opposing troops and with aircraft and Naval combat vessels taking part.

In this manner is the Amphibious Force being trained to strike. Thus a strong well-drilled invasion spearhead is being created, which will be ready when called upon to carry the fight to the enemy, to drive ashore from a convoy with perfect coördination, to start the offensive on the shores of enemy-held territory.

* * *

Correction

The cover illustration for the July MARINE CORPS GAZETTE was inadvertently attributed to the wrong artist. It was from a painting by Arthur Beaumont.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE LUFTWAFFE: ITS RISE AND FALL. By Hauptmann Hermann. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 294 pp. \$3.00.

THE author of this book was a flyer in the German Air Force in the last war and for a number of years took part in the development of peacetime aviation in Germany, and in the building up of the Luftwaffe. For good reasons he writes under an assumed name. The book not only gives us an excellent account of the development and operations of the air force, but points out many lessons for the peacemakers to observe if Germany is to be prevented from again rearming.

The author has known many of the big figures in German aviation and presents many interesting observations about what each has stood for in the development of the Luftwaffe. He believes that the weaknesses and strong points of the organization can often be traced to the mental reactions of its leaders. For example, Milch would not permit the full development of aviation repair facilities nor the setting aside of sufficient spare parts for repairs; as a result the Luftwaffe has not been able to keep up a long sustained effort.

The Luftwaffe is presented as being the select arm of the Nazis, and as such it has constantly clashed with the German Army. The Nazis at first were able to keep it from the control of the army; but the older generals gradually outsmarted them and have assumed more and more control over the German air arm. The greater part of the book is devoted to the prewar development of German aviation. It covers not only the development of the Luftwaffe, but gives us interesting accounts of Hitler's great games of bluff and propaganda. The author explains how Hitler was able to make his enemies believe that his air force was unbeatable even when it was still inferior in strength to other European air forces. The author is very critical of Lindbergh being so taken in with German invincibility and thereby serving as a tool to the Nazis for many months just preceding the outbreak of war, particularly for his convincing Chamberlain that it was no time to start a fight with Germany.

The author believes that one of the principal weaknesses of the German air force is its lack of heavy bombers and suitable escort fighters to go with that type of airplane. This may be accounted for by Germany's shortage of oil and the fact that her air force had to be hastily improvised. It may have also been connected with the German conception of air strategy, the discussion of which is one of the more valuable contributions made by the author. The Luftwaffe, like the other German arms, prepared for a short intensive war. It followed in principle the theory of Douhet, but the increasing control of the German General Staff prevented the full development of air warfare in accordance with that theory.

The more important campaigns of the war in which the Luftwaffe played important parts are covered rather briefly but sufficiently detailed to show the part played by the air arm in each operation. In all of the earlier ones the op-

osing air forces were knocked out during the first few days, leaving the Luftwaffe in full control of the air. When it met determined resistance in the air from the hands of the R.A.F. over the channel, the results were quite different. The taking of Crete, according to the author, was a one-sided affair for the air forces, as the R.A.F. fighters were withdrawn from the island early in the battle. The Luftwaffe's failure in the Battle of Britain is attributed to its not being able to take the punishment handed out by the R.A.F. and to its not being able to keep up a sustained effort. The author might have added the important part played in the defense by radar, which has recently been disclosed.

The author is at times apparently very bent on pleasing his American readers, but it must be conceded that he has made a valuable contribution to the study of this war as well as the coming problems of peace and has written a book with a strong appeal to the air-minded. His inside points of view are worthy of consideration by experts in our air forces.

C. H. METCALF.

* * *

PSYCHOLOGY FOR THE FIGHTING MAN. Washington: Infantry Journal. 456 pp. 25¢.

THIS is a book of exceptional value to every officer in any branch of the military services. The fact that it is published at 25¢ should not mislead one into thinking that it is of little value for there is more useful material packed into it than in many a \$3.00 book.

Psychology for the Fighting Man was prepared for the military services by a committee of the National Research Council with the collaboration of Science Service. The contributors and collaborators number some sixty distinguished men and women—university professors, Army officers, officials of the Office of War Information and other government agencies, medical men, and experts in various branches of the field of psychology. For the final draft of the book, Dr. Edwin G. Boring, professor of Psychology at Harvard, and Marjorie Van de Water, of Science Service, are primarily responsible.

The book covers virtually every aspect of psychology insofar as it applies to the training of troops and to combat. The initial chapter summarizes the relationship of psychology and combat, indicating that the psychological training of men is quite as important as their training in the use of weapons and matériel.

"Total war is just what its name implies—war on all fronts with all possible weapons. There's the home front as well as all the battle fronts. There are also the military front, the economic front, and the psychological front. Military, economic, and psychological warfare make up total war. The Germans had that big idea first, but the Americans can fight the devil with his own fire and a hotter one—and are doing it."

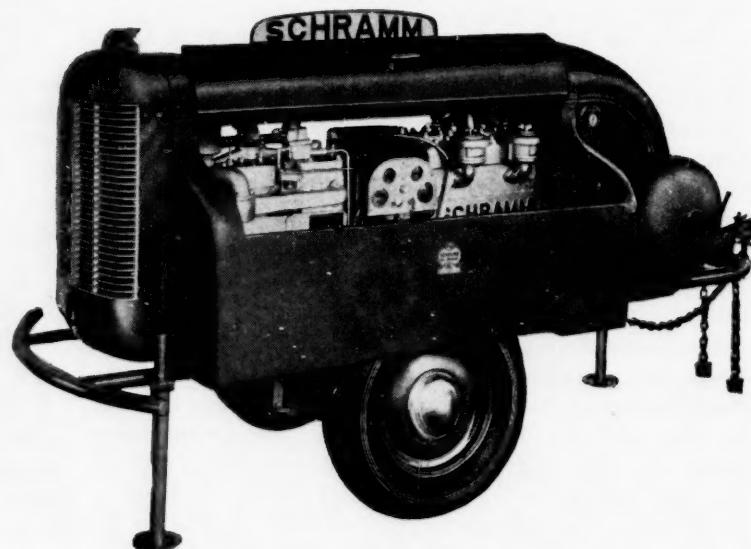
Certain chapters are devoted to the use of the senses as weapons, thus notes are given as to the proper care and use of the eyes and the employment of hearing and smelling as tools in warfare. The sense of position and the sense of

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direction are the subjects of another valuable chapter. The questions of heat, cold, oxygen, stimulants, food, and sex as military problems are dealt with, and an exceptional valuable chapter deals with the soldier's personal adjustment.

The development of leadership is discussed at some length. Such problems as coping with mobs and panic are dealt with. Differences among races and peoples are discussed. Rumors—the ways in which rumors spread, the harm that they do, and means of combatting them—are considered. The problem of psychological warfare, which Hitler has used so effectively and which can be just as effectively turned against him, is discussed and elaborated.

The principal advantage of this book is that it compiles the latest findings of psychology and expresses them in straightforward language, free from the technical jargon that so often obscures such subjects for the layman. Moreover, the special needs and circumstances of military men have been kept in mind throughout. The chapters are individually self-sufficient so that it is easy to pick out the subject in which one is primarily interested or to use the book for quick reference.

Although the book is new, it has already had a wide use in many ways. Parts of it, appearing in the *Infantry Journal* and several other magazines, have created an unusually wide interest. The chapter on leadership has been distributed by the thousands of copies to officers, supervisors, and foremen. A part of the chapter on morale, dealing with fear, was reprinted in *Life* magazine. Some of the material has found its way into school and college instruction. Undoubtedly, other specialized uses will be found for the material in the book. We hope to publish some extracts from it, from time to time, in THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

We recommend this book very highly. It will be found valuable to any officer or noncommissioned officer in the Marine Corps, whether in this country or in the combat zones.

Copies of the book may be obtained at the publisher's price either through the Book Purchasing Service of the Marine Corps Association or directly from the publisher.

CLIFFORD P. MOREHOUSE.



COMBINED OPERATIONS. 155 pp. \$2.00.

COASTAL COMMAND. 143 pp. Illustrated, \$1.50.

Both British official publications published in the United States by the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THESE books are a small part of the official writings of the British Government about the heroic records of its forces in the war, which have been published, from time to time, by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Both of these books have been previously published by that office in England and, like many other official reports on the war, have been best sellers. While no authorship is claimed, the first of these books is known to have been almost entirely written by Hilary St. George Saunders, who has done much of the British official writing about the war: he has recently joined the staff of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chief of Combined Operations. All of these publications have sold by the hundreds of thousands while one of the older

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Because the members of the Marine Corps Association are scattered all over the world, many of them remote from any bookstores, we are glad to assist them with our Book Purchasing Service. Through it any member of the Association may purchase any of the books reviewed in the *GAZETTE*, or indeed any book in print, at the publisher's list price postpaid.

Orders should be addressed to The Marine Corps Association, Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., accompanied by remittance to cover the price of the books.

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ones, *The Battle of Britain*, sold over five million, *The Battle of Egypt*, one and a half million, and *Bomber Command* went to one million, three hundred and thirty-three thousand.

Combined Operations is the story of the Commandos. We Marines feel that they are our brothers in arms as they more nearly correspond to our Fleet Marine Force than any other Allied service. We have been previously informed of most of the operations described in this book, and, from studies of them, United States amphibious troops have learned many valuable lessons. *Combined Operations* is "the complete story of the Commandos since the very beginning of their activities, commencing with the experimental attacks on Norwegian islands, and proceeding with more ambitious attempts on the Continent. In quick succession follow highly dramatic accounts of the assault on southern Italy, the evacuation of Crete, the defeat of the French in Syria, the daring penetration of the enemy's line in Libya—culminating in the suspenseful stalking of Rommel's headquarters—the assault on St. Nazaire, the capture of Madagascar, the Dieppe raid, the invasion of North Africa."

Coastal Command is the British Air Ministry's account of the part played by the British Coastal Command in the Battle of the Seas, 1939-1942. The Coastal Command is primarily an air arm but the term "coastal" must be taken very broadly as it covers "ten million miles of sea." The Coastal Command's duties are almost entirely over the sea, and it operates wherever the British flag goes. It has a triple task: to "find the enemy; strike the enemy; protect our ships." The Coastal Command has supported most of the operations of the Commandos which are described in *Combined Operations*. "Included in this history are many dramatic stories: how Coastal Command got the *Bismarck*, operations in Norwegian fjords and along the coast of France, individual attacks and rescues and discoveries, secret missions to foreign parts, the routing of submarines." It also carries the war to the enemy with mines, bombs, and torpedoes in an unrelenting attack against their shipping in the waters along the coast of Europe. The book is filled with many thrilling stories of rescues after disaster, air fights with the Luftwaffe, and attacks on Nazi submarines.

Both of the books are filled with records of heroism of the men in the British forces; and both are frank to tell of the failures as well as the successes of the organizations. Some facts are still withheld, of course, for reasons of security, but these two books, as well as many of the other official publications of the series, must be accepted as most valuable writings about the records of Britain in World War II.



CRYPTOGRAPHY. By Lawrence Dwight Smith. New York: W. W. Norton and Company. \$2.50.

THE purpose of this book as defined by the author is to present the fundamentals of secret communication concisely and simply. This is accomplished in such a manner as to make the time necessary to read this book an excellent investment whether the reader has a previous knowledge of the subject or not.

A brief history of the art gives interesting examples taken

from various periods beginning with early Greece and extending to the present time.

The theory of both transposition and substitution ciphers is given in a very clear-cut manner. The examples used to illustrate the various types have been carefully chosen to avoid any unnecessary complexity and yet clearly indicate the methods used.

After establishing the theory of cryptography, the author reverses the picture and shows various methods of cryptanalysis which, to this reader, was a trip with *Alice in Wonderland*, from which some of the examples were taken.

C. R. WALLACE.

TORPEDO 8. By Ira Wolfert. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 127 pp. \$2.00.

IARA WOLFERT'S *Torpedo 8* is a story of vengeance unmatched in history or fiction. When Swede Larsen's Torpedo Squadron 8 was wiped out at Midway and only three men came out of the action alive, Larsen changed the motto of the Squadron from "Attack" to "Attack and Vengeance." From that day, vengeance was his ruling purpose and the account of how he so completely attained this vengeance is one that surpasses all fiction. Ira Wolfert tells the whole story from the time of Midway until the time when the Squadron was broken up and its men had been scattered "to salt down and pepper up other torpedo squadrons." In the telling of this story, he brings to the lay reader clear realization of how swiftly and accurately the mind of the torpedo bomber pilot must work when he is in combat. He shows how the comrades of the dead feel when they must go on alone in their awful path. What are their thoughts? What are their emotions? Ira Wolfert seeks to make Americans realize the years of agony through which these men may live in a few moments. In his own words:

"Torpedo 8's revenge is one of the most grimly satisfying events of the American part of the war thus far. It's a legend of the kind that made epic ballads in ancient days. And this is the story of the men who lived that legend, of why they went out for revenge, and how they got it, and how they felt while getting it."

Wolfert acquired part of his facts while at Guadalcanal and part from Larsen's account given when he returned to the states. The book is evidently written for popular consumption. It is written in a vividly figurative style that greatly clarifies the picture of the battle for Guadalcanal. *Torpedo 8* has been published in a number of daily papers prior to being put into book form. NELLIE HILL.

MOMENT OF TRUTH. By Col. Charles Sweeny. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 305 pp. \$2.75.

COLONEL CHARLES SWEENEY, in his *Moment of Truth*, does more than pin-prick American overconfidence. He belabors it with a battering ram. In fact, one feels that the Colonel has perhaps overdone the whole thing. He presents so terrifying a picture of the Axis military potential that an objective reader might well wonder why the Allies bother to fight at all.

Aside from smashing our smugness (always a worthy service), the book has little to recommend it. After proving conclusively the idiocy of those who still believe that the

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war can be won "on some Wednesday afternoon," the book starts boldly off in a dozen different directions at once, and seems to get nowhere. It ranges from a Cook's tour of the world's strategic mountain chains to a discussion of the duties of labor in wartime. It finally winds up with the suggestion that the Allies open a second front in central Siberia against Japan, meanwhile "keeping the Germans in play." One is forced to wonder whether it might not be very embarrassing if the Germans refused to "play."

Colonel Sweeny is vitriolic in his attack on the politicians. He feels that politics should be suspended for the duration, and the sole direction of the war placed in the hands of a military genius. His resentment of political interference with the military brings to mind the legend of the pot and kettle, however, since he, although a military man, does not hesitate to jump gloriously into the political fray with both feet. He has a number of political opinions, and he scatters them like buckshot. Some of them, one fears, are hopelessly naive.

As a literary work, *Moment of Truth* fails to excite admiration. The Colonel waxes poetic at times, and his style seems a combination of Clausewitz and Edgar Guest.

All in all, Colonel Sweeny has written a valuable book. It is frightening, and many of us undoubtedly need to be frightened. The problems he poses are fearsome things, and—if one may be honest—his solutions are not less terrifying.

JOHN D. YOUNG.



THE NAZI STATE. By William Ebenstein. New York: J. J. Little and Ives Company. 342 pp. \$2.75.

WHAT shall we do with Germany when the Nazis have once been defeated? William Ebenstein, assistant professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, hopes that his *The Nazi State* will contribute, indirectly at least, to the solution of this all-important problem. He does not offer a certain course that he shall follow in our dealings with Germany after the war, but seeks to make his contribution by "providing a factual analysis of the Nazi state and its background in German civilization." By giving this information he hopes to make us see what type of man has been developing in Germany. Then we may deal more intelligently with the problem of Germany's return to western civilization. Mr. Ebenstein has based his entire book on German sources: books, periodicals, newspapers, and documents—both official and unofficial. These have been supplied him by persons inside Germany.

With admirable condensation and clarity, Mr. Ebenstein has carried out the primary purpose of his book: the provision of a guide to the main forces, both institutional and ideological, of the Nazi system. The astonishing intricacy of Nazi organization (it must be a heaven for bureaucrats) he has discussed with great clearness in a simple, straightforward style well suited to the purpose of the book. Bits of humor help to make his discussion very readable, the burden of these being the remarkable lack of a sense of humor among the Germans.

The secondary purpose of *The Nazi State* is to show that the Nazi system in Germany is not the product of a few individuals of today but has its roots deep in German civilization. Mr. Ebenstein does not hold with those who would explain the present regime in Germany in the light of "Goering's size, Hitler's Oedipus complex, or Goebbels'

club foot," but declares that Nazism, every aspect of it, goes back at least to the eighteenth century—often earlier. In his explanations of Nazi politics, economics, and law, as well as the educational, religious, and cultural aspects of the state, he shows the relationship of each to the past.

Leadership is the fundamental principle of the Nazi state. This, Mr. Ebenstein declares, is no novelty in Germany. There is no difference between Hitler and Bismarck—or Frederick the Great—except in the age in which each lived. The earlier rulers could base their power on divine grace and the army alone; Hitler, ruling a country which once had a taste of democracy, must pay some homage to the symbols of popular participation in politics; there is no difference in their volume of power.

Mr. Ebenstein has provided much thought-provoking information as to the historical background of German economics, law, education, religion, and culture as well as to the historical background of its politics of today, that we shall need if we make rational and realistic plans for peace. He thinks that Germany's reentry into the orbit of western civilization will be slow and painful at best, and that in dealing with her we can avoid catastrophe only by accepting German politics of the last 150 years for what it is rather than for what we should like it to be. He cautions, too, that appeasement was based on an intellectual fallacy: "that Nazism could assert as an ideal, and practice as a reality, violence and inequality at home, yet adhere to constitutional ideals and practices in the life of the international community."

NELLIE HILL.

NURSES IN ACTION. By Colonel Julia O. Flikke, U.S.A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50.

THIS book is of great interest to those who care to know of the history, requirements, hardships, and pleasures of Army Nurses.

The first part follows the nurse of today as she goes through her wards administering to those who look to her for care. She may be in Iceland, Africa, New Guinea, Ireland, or wherever our men are located.

Part two deals with the history of the Corps from the Civil War down to the present time. Much credit is given to Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee for her long and capable handling of the Corps in its formation period. Part three outlines the requirements for nurses and the advantages of additional professional training. Part four gives us a birdseye view of the nurse at work. We may find her trying to cram her belongings into a canvas bag, for a long ocean voyage, in a Nissan hut in Iceland, or putting her make-up on before a mirror fastened to a coconut tree in the tropical jungle. Wherever it is she is always on the job.

L. D. M.

YES MA'AM. By Auxiliary Elizabeth R. Pollock, arranged and edited by Ruth Duhme. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 172 pp. \$1.75.

THIS is a feminine version of Private Hargrove's story of military indoctrination told in the letters of a WAC private who was a member of the first class to report to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. These letters have been arranged into a fairly interesting picture of the first group of women to enter military service in America. When this contingent arrived in Iowa, there were cockroach-infested barracks

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hastily converted from old stables, and veteran Army officers with the characteristic skepticism of all military men toward the "petticoat" Army.

In due time the cockroaches and skepticism disappeared and the WACS drilled, attended classes, prepared for inspections, fraternized with the slightly bewildered townspeople, and wrote letters home telling of all these things.

Because it is a book of letters, this book lacks dramatic highspots, and occasionally gives the reader the uneasy feeling that he is reading over somebody's shoulder.

LOUISE STEWART.

* * *

SPEECH FOR MILITARY SERVICE. By W. N. Brigance and R. K. Immel. New York: F. S. Crofts and Co. 150 pp. \$1.00.

SPEECH FOR MILITARY SERVICE is a well-considered textbook, with the material skillfully condensed, written for the new Navy V-12 program in our colleges. The authors have tersely presented the essentials of their subject in order to provide the prospective officer with the means of instructing the men who will be under his command and holding both their attention and respect.

The book follows the usual procedure in teaching this subject: specific advice on how to build up self-confidence before an audience, methods of developing such things as pitch and volume of voice through correct breathing, the organization of material for speeches or lectures. Numerous brief exercises follow each chapter. The authors have, however, pruned the text of all but severely necessary information and have slanted the material toward the needs of military service. Mr. Brigance was an officer in World War I and has consulted military authorities in preparing his book.

This work should serve a useful purpose for the young military student who will have to learn his subject under an accelerated program with scant time for leisurely practice or discussion. The reviewer feels, however, that the textbook could have been more useful if the authors had included specific problems that will face the officer and had introduced actual examples of situations that will confront the candidates for commission after he has entered upon command of troops.

P. D. CARLETON.

* * *

HANDBOOK OF HEALTH FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE. By Drs. G. C. Shattuck and W. J. Mixer. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 225 pp.

THE HANDBOOK OF HEALTH is a durable little book of a size that will fit readily into a shirt pocket and is, furthermore, printed in waterproof ink for permanence and safety. It is designed to provide the layman far from medical service with simple and clear directions on how to take care of himself in both the arctic and the tropics and how to treat the ordinary diseases, accidents, or injuries that are common to those regions. For this reason it is neither encyclopedic nor scientific but extremely utilitarian in its approach. It lists common drugs, prescribes common sense rules of health, describes the common pests of the tropics. There is one section on emergency surgery and another on first aid.

This book could be carried with profit by the leader of

any organization that was going far from medical aid since its information is extremely condensed and well indexed for ready use. The contents recapitulate much of the information given in field manuals and recent military publications; the advantage, however, that this handbook has over much of this material published elsewhere is that of extreme compactness.

P. D. C.

THE FIGHT FOR NEW GUINEA. By Pat Robinson.
New York: Random House. 183 pp. Illustrated. \$2.00.

THIS is a story of the fight for New Guinea from the time that American forces began to arrive in Australia until the end of the Buna-Gona Campaign. The story is taken up about where it is ended by *They Were Expendable* and *Queens Die Proudly*, by W. L. White.

Pat Robinson is an I.N.S. reporter but has spent most of his life as a sports reporter. This book reflects the style of sports reporting and is largely concerned with the exploits of individuals, particularly the personnel of our army air force operating in northern Australia and New Guinea. It is a frank presentation of the ups and downs of our air forces, and covers to some extent the exploits of the Australian air force operating in the same area. The story begins with our air forces in a highly depleted condition when they were almost the only force between Australia and the invading Japanese. For many months they fought as desperately against superior Japanese forces as did the Marines on Guadalcanal.

A striking characteristic of the fight for New Guinea, as pointed out by the author, is the fact that an overseas operation was successfully carried out without naval support or even transports and supply vessels. When American troops were finally available they as well as their supplies were flown to Port Moresby, and later over the towering Owen Stanley mountains. In the closing chapters of the book a brief account is given of the operations of the American forces under Lieut. General Eichelberger and their Australian allies in the final desperate campaign which drove the Japs from southeast New Guinea. In this fighting as well as the war in the air our casualties were often very heavy, and the situation was made more trying by the conditions in the world's most dangerous jungles.

Our situation in the Southwest Pacific when viewed from its present set-up and recent successes like the battle of the Bismarck Sea is most encouraging when compared to the desperate situation which existed at the beginning of the fight for New Guinea. The author leaves no doubt that our air and ground forces have learned to outfight the Japs but at a terrific cost and by the hard way.

C. H. M.

A FIVE-YEAR PEACE PLAN. By Edward J. Byng. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc. 184 pp. \$2.00.

OF books dealing with peace plans there is an increasing multitude. Most of them deal with general principles in sweeping terms, leaving the practical application of them shrouded in obscurity. Dr. Byng approaches the subject from a different angle. His thesis is that there should be an interval of at least five years between the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a permanent peace settlement. In this book he is concerned with practical

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measures for this interim period, designed to prevent widespread revolutions and petty wars and to provide a reasonable transition to a permanent postwar order.

But even an interim plan must have some objective, and this means that there must be some idea of the shape of the final settlement. This Dr. Byng visualizes as what he terms a supranational, as distinguished from an international, Union of Nations. He would model it somewhat after the federal organization of the United States, with the major powers acting as police forces within their respective spheres, and with rights of self-government reserved to the constituent nations much as they now are to the states within the federal union. Meanwhile, Germany must be disarmed and administered as a joint protectorate of the United Nations.

The author is a journalist and scholar of wide experience. His views are certainly entitled to attention and respect. His recommendations have the value of being clear and specific. For that reason they form a valuable point of departure for consideration of this vital subject, which is more and more engaging the minds of leaders in every realm of thought.

But it must be said that many of the solutions proposed by Dr. Byng seem to embody a rather high degree of wishful thinking. He has avowedly "avoided a theoretical, historical, or other indirect approach to the subject." But how can he expect the peoples of Europe to forget their theories and histories overnight? He is convinced of the superior merits of the American Constitution over European systems. But how can he expect the people of Germany, France, and Italy to accept this superiority? His treatment of minority problems seems almost superficial, and he apparently overlooks the tremendous problems that would be involved in a compulsory exchange of populations. His treatment of the economic aspect, while not intended to be exhaustive, raises rather more problems than it settles. And his expectation of anything like a religious synthesis within the scope of a five-year plan seems incredibly naive.

Finally, what about the Orient? The problem of Japan is vitally interconnected with the problem of Germany; yet Japan is scarcely ever mentioned in the book, except for the recommendation of "the revival of the Shogunate on a modern, democratic, electoral basis." How this amazing paradox is to be accomplished, we are not told. And China does not seem to enter into his concept at all.

The value of the book, it would appear then, is not to be found so much in the specific measures recommended (though many of these require careful consideration), but rather in the setting forth of some of the major problems and the stimulation of constructive thought in an attempt to solve them. To that extent, the book is a timely and valuable one.

C. P. M.

TREES AND TEST TUBES. By Charles Morrow Wilson. New York: Henry Holt and Company. \$3.50.

AT this critical time, when the very survival of the United States may depend upon adequate rubber supplies, Charles Morrow Wilson's *Trees and Test Tubes* is of peculiar interest. From the welter of jargon written on the subject of rubber and rubber substitutes—much of it propaganda from commercial concerns—his book stands out, a sane, unbiased account for those who would like to know the true situation as regards rubber today and its possibili-

ties in the future. Mr. Wilson answers many questions that arise: Why was not rubber developed in its home, Brazil, rather than on the other side of the world? Why cannot some other substance, readily available, be substituted for it? Why has there been so much bickering and squabbling about synthetic rubber?

For the American public, confused and worried by many conflicting reports, he reviews the entire rubber situation in a realistic, practical, and unbiased way. He acquaints the reader with the entire history of rubber, from its earliest uses by the primitive tribes of Brazil to its highest development by the rubber cartels of the East Indies. He relates the work of the pioneers of the rubber industry, giving particular emphasis to the life and work of Charles Goodyear, whose tragic but gallant life can but be an inspiration to those who are honestly trying to solve the problems of rubber production today. Mr. Wilson discusses the dependence of America upon rubber. He gives a trustworthy account, free from technical language, of the progress that has been made in the synthetic rubber industry. He points out that, while rubber substitutes must solve the problem of our immediate needs, the best ultimate solution will be the return of henea, the rubber tree, to tropical America, its natural home.

"For the past quarter century our own government has been tragically negligent of the natural rubber resources of this hemisphere. This neglect has been abetted by international rubber cartels and by the connections between American rubber manufacturers and British and Dutch rubber monopolists. More recently, American petroleum companies seem to have merged their talents in an effort to perpetuate the abandonment of our sources of natural rubber, so that they may secure a monopoly of substitute rubbers made of petroleum."

Mr. Wilson's book, undoubtedly, is timely. It is well-written—clear, simple, and pleasing in style. It will do much to satisfy public curiosity and to alleviate apprehensions as to the future rubber supply.

N. H.

THE SPY IN AMERICA. By G. S. Bryan. New York: J. B. Lippincott Co. 251 pp. \$3.00.

THIS book covers a phase of American history known to the average American only through such famous figures as Hale and André. The author has set out to give a true and documented account of the various spies who have operated in this country from the time of the Revolution to the first World War. He has chosen to present his material narrative fashion in straight chronological order, interspersing only enough history to make understandable the background against which his characters move, and drawing occasional interesting comparisons between the intelligence system of an earlier day and that of ours.

The result is a very readable bit of American history with the scores of names of the spies treated tidily indexed at the end of the book for ready reference. The book is not, however, spectacular reading; for the most part the people he describes are men and women honestly convinced of the cause for which they are risking their lives, going about their dangerous business in pedestrian disguise, and reaching nobility only in the moments of their deaths—and few of these characters have left the impress on history of a Hale or an André. The reader does get a very curious

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impression, nevertheless, of confusion in our past and of honest bewilderment.

Our past wars appear somewhat like the present one in that there was no front. In the Revolution, for example, and in the Civil War, the opposing forces were definitely separated by geographical boundaries, but the people who supported these forces were indiscriminately mixed: loyalists and patriots lived in the same community; Southern sympathizers were spread through the North, and whole blocks of people sympathetic to the North lived amidst Southerners. This pattern was repeated in the first World War until our entry against Germany. Under such conditions spying was difficult to check or detect, and the spy himself was regarded with far more sympathy than he could have been had two separate and distinct nations been opposed.

The author's plan of presenting his material in narrative fashion makes for easy reading; at the same time it hinders ready comprehension and makes the reader uneasily aware of a formlessness of structure. In smooth sequence the brief biographies of spies slide before his eyes till details blur and differences disappear. The emphasis has been so largely placed on character and incident—all carefully checked against documents to be sure—that the wider scene and the significances of history disappear. Perhaps the true trouble lies in the subject matter itself which is, after all, only a small part of the larger field of Military Intelligence.

P. D. CARLETON.

JEEPS & JESTS. By Bruce Bairnsfather. With a foreword by Major General Russell P. Hartle. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.00.

THE author will be recognized as the creator of the immortal English tommy "Alf" and "Old Bill" in the First World War. Bairnsfather is now a war correspondent attached to the American forces in the British Isles, and he is still accompanied by Old Bill, "now a somewhat aged-in-the-wood member of the Home Guard." The cartoons give a humorous picture of the trials and tribulations of American troops trying to learn the strange ways of the English and Irish in their homelands. The 1943 version of the famous "better 'ole" cartoon shows Hitler and Mussolini sharing a foxhole, with the Fuehrer giving the Duce the well-known bit of advice: "If yer knows of a better 'ole, go to it!"

THEY MADE ME A LEATHERNECK. By Rowland Vance. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc. 175 pp. \$2.00.

WHILE the way the candidate's class and the reserve officers' class at Quantico make promising young college graduates into seasoned Marines in a few short months is an old story that is too well known to most Marine officers who have been processed the same way as Lieutenant Vance, his little book will be an eye-opener to many who are interested in the experience their friends and relatives are having in the Marine Corps. In place of the hard boiled sergeant, so often depicted in World War I, Sergeant Hyde and the other N.C.O.'s who helped instruct the young gentlemen are hard for a purpose, yet have a keen pride in their charges while driving them to the limit of their strength and hardening them for the duties ahead.

The author realizes at all times that in spite of their hardness they are imbued with the high esprit de corps of the Marine Corps. Vance gives the reader an intimate account of his day-by-day experiences and impressions while he is being made over into a Leatherneck. The importance of his training can be appreciated when one considers that he is only one of thousands of officers processed in the same way who now make up the greater part of the company officers' grades as well as part of the majors' grade of the Marine Corps, and are playing leading rôles in the South Pacific war and in other activities wherever the Marine Corps has spread itself around the world.

* * *

WAR PLANES OF ALL NATIONS. By William Winter. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 404 pp., 116 photographs and 104 diagrams; glossary; index; \$3.00.

THIS is the most comprehensive of all military aircraft books that we have seen, and is as nearly complete and accurate as wartime restrictions on military information permit. The descriptions of the planes are brief and clear, and the illustrations and drawings are excellent and in complete detail. The glossary of aeronautical terms will be of value to everyone, expert and layman alike.

The interesting and significant facts on the background, history and performance of the various planes make fascinating reading as well as provide the answers to many pertinent questions about the *Thunderbolt*, *Corsair*, *Wildcat*, *Spitfire*, *Flying Fortress*, *Mosquito*, *Focke-Wulf*, *Messerschmitt*, *Zero* and many other famous warplanes of this war.

In the words of the author, "The aim here has been to make the reading matter complete yet interesting and enjoyable by culling out the technical data and bringing it together after the description of the plane."

The photographs, three-view drawings and the technical data will be helpful to airplane spotters as well as afford an opportunity for the reader to compare the characteristics and appearance of the world's most famous battleplanes.

The author is well qualified to write about aircraft. He is the author of the *Model Aircraft Handbook* and editor of *Air Trails Magazine*.

Considering the brevity of the work, Mr. Winter appears to have covered his subject with reasonable thoroughness and in a most interesting manner.

* * *

SKI TRACK ON THE BATTLEFIELD. By V. A. Firsoff. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 168 pp., Illustrated. \$2.00.

SKI TROOPS have long been a part of various European armies, and are now being trained in the American and Canadian armies. They have played an important part in several campaigns in this war, notably in Finland, Russia, Norway, and the Balkans.

In this book the author has gathered together, correlated, and presented in popular form a considerable amount of information about this type of warfare, and about the troops trained to wage it. He begins with a rapid summary of the history of skiing, particularly for military purposes. It is interesting to note that Norwegian and Finnish troops were equipped with skis at least as early as the 12th century, and that skis have played an important part in most of the wars

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in which the Scandinavian countries were engaged in the Middle Ages.

Particular attention is given to the use of skis in the World War, and to the development of ski troops in the Scandinavian and Alpine armies. Skiing in the British and American armies is then discussed, with chapters on clothing, food, hygiene, and medical service. Specific campaigns by ski troops are then analyzed—the Russo-Finnish war of 1939, the Norwegian campaign of the present war, fighting in the Balkans, and winter war in Russia.

The book contains much useful information and will be interesting alike to the professional soldier and to the casual reader. The illustrations are a particularly valuable feature.

LOVE AT FIRST FLIGHT. By Charles Spalding and Otis Carney. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 160 pages, Illustrated. \$2.00.

SPIN IN, DUMBWACKS. By Richard N. Ryan. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 154 pages. \$1.75.

HERE are two amusing books, recounting the experiences of air cadets in the navy and the army respectively. Both are of the "Private Hargrove" school of humor; each gives a good idea of the lighter side of training to be a flier in our armed forces.

The authors of *Love at First Flight* received their training at the Anacostia naval base, which they described as "between the Potomac River and a mental hospital," adding: "In my day we graduated some men both to right and to left." Lieutenant Ryan learned to fly at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, Arizona, which looked at first like Shangri-La but turned out to be filled with "blood, sweat, and sarcasm." Their experiences will be enjoyed by fliers and non-fliers alike.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FROM A JAPANESE PRISON. By Samuel Heaslett. New York: Morehouse-Gorham Co., 60¢, paper-bound.

Experience of a British bishop confined in a Japanese prison for over a year following the outbreak of the war.

TEST YOURSELF FOR A WAR JOB. By S. Vincent Wilking and Dorothy J. Cushman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50, paper-bound.

A series of aptitude and common-sense tests designed to help people determine the kind of war work for which they may be best suited.

AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTION HANDBOOK. By Thomas A. Dickinson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$2.50.

A complete and practical explanation of the process of constructing aircraft, with photographs and diagrams.

CASH ALLOWANCES FOR THE FAMILIES AND DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES. By Otto E. Pfeiffenberger. New York: The William Frederick Press. 50¢, paper-bound.

An explanation of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, and how to take advantage of its provisions.



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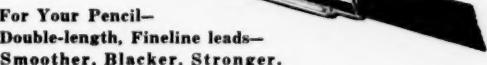
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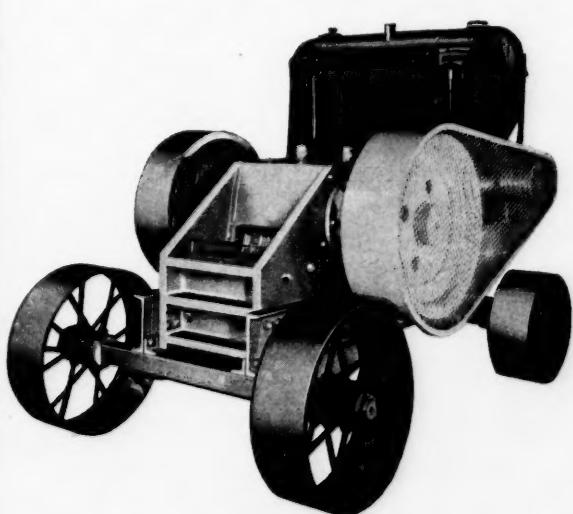
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Lend-Lease Results

The following figures, in millions of dollars, were recently released by the Office of War Information:

TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID

	Monthly April, 1943	Cumulative to May, 1943	Cumulative to May 31, 1943
GOODS TRANSFERRED			
Munitions	463	479	5,627
Industrial Items	163	166	2,583
Foodstuffs, etc.	90	75	1,720
Total Transfers	716	720	9,930
SERVICES RENDERED	74	63	1,963
TOTAL LEND-LEASE AID	790	783	11,893

LEND-LEASE EXPORTS

	Monthly April, 1943	Cumulative to March, 1943	Cumulative to April 30, 1943
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By Category

MUNITIONS

Ordnance	35	40	450
Ammunition	78	78	936
Aircraft	186	86	1,387
Tanks	132	75	685
Motor Vehicles	69	69	676
Watercraft	12	37	144
Total	512	385	4,278

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Machinery	61	47	492
Metals	71	59	850
Petroleum Products...	27	24	382
Other	46	46	453
Total	205	176	2,177

FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

Foodstuffs	96	124	1,495
Other Agr. Products..	26	27	310
Total	122	151	1,805

TOTAL EXPORTS ... 839 712 8,260

By Country

United Kingdom	363	298	3,651
U.S.S.R.	233	187	2,123
Africa and Middle East.	111	104	1,138
China, India, Australia, and New Zealand ...	69	66	950
Other Countries	63	57	398
TOTAL EXPORTS ... 839 712 8,260			

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The Current Tax Payment Act of 1943*

By Rear Admiral W. B. Young, C.S., USN
Paymaster General of the Navy

THE following information for all members of the armed forces pertains to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 (Public Law 68—78th Congress), and is published with the approval of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. This information supplements the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Federal Income Tax Information Pamphlet dated December 18, 1942.

SCOPE OF ACT

1. The Current Tax Payment Act of 1943, approved June 9, 1943, makes *no change in the tax rates imposed by the Revenue Act of 1942*. Its application is limited to individuals and does not extend to estates, trusts, or corporations. This Act for the first time provides for the collection of taxes on income as it is earned. This change in fundamental policy has necessitated a departure from the former methods of paying taxes. As a part of the change-over to a current basis of collecting income taxes, the law provides for the withholding of tax at the source on salaries, wages and other compensation for personal services, but such *withholding provisions do not apply to the service pay of members of the armed forces on active duty*.

2. The Current Tax Payment Act, insofar as it is of primary interest to members of the armed forces may be divided into four principal parts:

1. Additional allowance of \$1,500.
2. Cancellation of 1942 tax.
3. Current payment of tax.
4. Abatement of tax in case of death.

ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE OF \$1,500

3. Under prior law in effect for the year 1942, a member of the armed forces below the grade of commissioned officer was entitled to exclude from gross income so much of his

base pay and any additional compensation for foreign or special service as did not exceed \$250 if single, or \$300 if married. *The new law allows all military personnel, irrespective of grade and regardless of whether single or married, to exclude from gross income, beginning with the year 1943, so much of base pay for active service and additional compensation for longevity and foreign or special service as does not exceed \$1,500.* (Supersedes information contained in paragraph 38(a) of Federal Income Tax Information Pamphlet dated December 18, 1942.) *This relief provision is in addition to the following personal exemptions and credits for dependents which are the same as under prior law:*

Personal exemption of married person or head of family	\$1,200
Personal exemption of single person	500
Credit for each dependent; Form 1040	350
Form 1040A	385

CANCELLATION OF 1942 TAX

4. *General*—Provision is made in the new law for the cancellation of some part or all of the 1942 tax. The 1943 tax will be increased by an amount equivalent to the uncancelled portion of the 1942 tax. Where the 1942 tax liability is greater than the 1943 tax liability, the difference is to be added to the 1943 tax liability, subject to a special rule in the case of a serviceman. Technically, the 1942 tax liability will be completely discharged on September 1, 1943. *Any payments made on account of the tax for 1942 are considered as payments on account of the tax for 1943.* See paragraph 26 for guide to determination of 1943 tax.

5. *Rule where 1942 tax not greater than 1943 tax—* Where the serviceman's 1942 tax liability as shown on his return is *not greater than his 1943 tax liability* (without

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addition of the unforgiven balance of the 1942 tax), his 1942 tax will be forgiven in full or in part as follows:

- (1) If the tax for 1942 is \$50 or less, all of the 1942 tax is forgiven.
- (2) If the tax for 1942 is between \$50 and \$66.67, a flat \$50 is forgiven and the balance is added to the 1943 tax.
- (3) If the tax for 1942 exceeds \$66.67, 75% of the 1942 tax is forgiven and the balance of 25% is added to the 1943 tax.

6. Examples where 1942 tax is not greater than 1943 tax—

	A	B	C	D	E
(1) 1943 tax	\$60	\$100	\$150	\$150	\$160
(2) 1942 tax	40	60	100	0	160
(3) Portion of 1942 tax forgiven	40	50	75	0	120
(4) Balance of 1942 tax, (2) minus (3)	0	10	25	0	40
(5) Revised 1943 tax, (1) plus (4)	60	110	175	150	200

7. Rule where 1942 tax greater than 1943—Where the serviceman's 1942 tax liability as shown on his return is greater than his 1943 tax liability (without addition of the unforgiven balance of the 1942 tax), there will be forgiven the sum of:

- (1) An amount equivalent to his 1943 tax if such tax is \$50 or less; or
- (2) A flat \$50 if his 1943 tax is between \$50 and \$66.67; or
- (3) An amount equivalent to 75% of his 1943 tax if such tax is more than \$66.67,

Plus

An amount equivalent to the difference between the tax as shown on his 1942 return and the tax on his 1943 income, to the extent that such difference is attributable to 1942 "earned net income."

"Earned net income" is that income consisting of wages, salaries, and other compensation for personal services which, after deducting expenses properly chargeable against such income, does not exceed \$14,000. If the individual's net income is not more than \$3,000, his entire net income is considered to be "earned net income."

8. How to determine tax attributable to "earned net income"—The following is an example of the method used in determining the extent to which the excess of the 1942 tax over the 1943 tax is attributable to "earned net income":

Assume that an individual, single, had net income of \$20,000 in 1942, consisting of \$15,000 salary and \$5,000 of other income, such as dividends, interest, etc. His 1942 tax return showed a tax liability of \$6,816. He entered the armed services during 1943, and his tax on 1943 income is \$1,000. Only \$14,000 of his 1942 salary falls within the definition of "earned net income."

Portion of 1942 tax attributable to 1942 earned net income:

Tax for 1942	\$ 6,816
------------------------	----------

Tax for 1942, after excluding earned net income:

Net income (\$1,000 plus \$5,000)	\$ 6,000
---	----------

Less personal exemption	500
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Surtax net income	\$ 5,500
-----------------------------	----------

No earned income credit allowable in this recomputation	000
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Balance subject to normal tax	\$ 5,500
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Normal tax —6%	\$ 330
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Surtax	880
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Total tax	1,210
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1942 tax attributable to earned net income	\$ 5,606
--	----------

Tax shown by 1942 return	\$ 6,816
------------------------------------	----------

Less tax on 1943 income	1,000
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Excess	\$ 5,816
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Excess attributable to earned net income	\$ 5,606
--	----------

Excess not attributable to earned net income	210
--	-----

9. Examples where 1942 tax is greater than 1943 tax—

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(1) 1942 tax	\$100	\$100	\$ 60	\$100	\$1,000	\$400
(2) 1943 tax	0	40	40	60	200	100
(3) Excess of 1942 tax over 1943 tax, (1) minus (2)	100	60	20	40	800	300
(4) Amount forgiven, (1), (2), or (3) of Paragraph 7 ..	0	40	40	50	150	75
<i>Plus</i>						
(5) Exent to which excess, item (3) above, is attributable to 1942 "earned net in- come." (See Paragraph 8)	100	60	20	40	100	300
(6) Total forgiveness, (4) plus (5)	100	100	60	90	250	375
(7) Revised 1943 tax, (1) minus (6), plus (2)	0	40	40	70	950	125

10. Special rules where surtax net income is in excess of \$20,000 for either 1942 or 1943. There are two special rules affecting those individuals whose surtax net income was more than \$20,000 for either of the years 1942 or 1943.

(A) Rule where 1942 tax is not greater than 1943 tax:

If the surtax net income for the base year (see subparagraph (C) for definition of "base year") plus \$20,000 is less than the surtax net income for 1942, the tax for 1943 shall be increased by (1) 25% of the 1942 tax and (2) the excess of 75% of the 1942 tax over a tentative tax for 1942 computed as if an amount equivalent to the sum of the surtax net income for the base year plus \$20,000, constituted both the surtax and the normal-tax net income for 1942.

Example: Assume that an individual's tax for 1942 was \$18,336 and that his tax on 1943 income is \$20,000. Also assume that his surtax net income for 1942 was \$40,000, and that his surtax net income for his selected base year was \$5,000 (1939 was selected because his surtax net income in 1939 was greater than his surtax net income in any of the years 1937, 1938 and 1940). He will add \$20,000 to the base year surtax net income of \$5,000, compute a tentative tax on \$25,000 of surtax net income and normal-tax net income at 1942 rates, and determine the further amount not cancelled as follows:

(1) 75% of tax on 1942 income (\$18,336)	\$ 13,752
(2) Surtax on \$25,000 at 1942 rates ..	\$ 8,500
(3) Normal tax on \$25,000 at 1942 rates	1,500
(4) Total tentative tax	10,000
(5) Excess of (1) over (4)	\$ 3,752

Revised 1943 tax:

Original tax on 1943 income	\$ 20,000
Plus—25% of actual 1942 tax (\$18,336)	4,584
Plus—Special adjustment (5)	3,752
Revised 1943 tax	\$ 28,336

(B) Rule where 1942 tax is greater than the 1943 tax:

If the surtax net income for the base year plus \$20,000 is less than the surtax net income for 1943, the tax for 1943 shall be increased by (1) 25% of the 1943 tax, (2) the excess of the 1942 tax over the 1943 tax (less portion of such excess attributable to 1942 "earned net income"), and (3) the excess of 75% of the 1943 tax over a tentative tax at 1943 rates computed as if an amount equivalent to the sum of the surtax net income for the base year plus \$20,000, constituted both the surtax net income and the normal-tax net income for 1943.

Example: Assume that an individual's tax for 1942 was \$30,000 and that his tax on 1943 income is \$15,000. Assume that his 1942 tax recomputed without including the "earned net income," amounts to \$25,000. Also assume a tentative tax of \$10,000, computed at 1943 tax rates, on his base year surtax net income plus \$20,000. Although his 1942 tax will be discharged, his 1943 tax will be increased as follows:

(1) Originally computed 1943 tax	\$ 15,000
(2) Plus—Excess of recomputed 1942 tax over original 1943 tax	10,000
(3) Plus—25% of original 1943 tax	3,750
Total before special adjustment	\$ 28,750
Plus—special adjustment:	
75% of original 1943 tax	\$ 11,250
Less tentative tax for base year 10,000	1,250
Revised 1943 tax	\$ 30,000



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(C) The "base year" referred to in (A) and (B) of this paragraph can be any one of the taxable years 1937, 1938, 1939, or 1940, as selected by the individual. The year with the highest surtax net income should be selected.

11. *Payment of tax added under Special Rules*—The increase in the 1943 tax caused by application of either of the two special rules set out in paragraph 10 is payable on or before March 15, 1944, or upon election of the individual, such increase may be paid in four equal annual installments beginning March 15, 1945, with interest at the rate of 4% a year from March 15, 1944, to the date of payment of each installment.

12. *Joint Returns*—If a member of the armed forces files a joint tax return with husband or wife, for either the taxable year 1942 or 1943, the taxes of the spouses for the taxable year in which a joint tax return is not filed shall be combined in order to determine whether or not the 1942 tax is greater than the tax on 1943 income. Similarly, the taxes of the two spouses must be combined for the purpose of applying the special rules set forth in paragraph 10.

If a joint tax return was filed for the taxable year 1942 and separate tax returns are filed for the taxable year 1943, the liability of husband and wife shall be joint and several with respect to any additions to the tax on 1943 incomes resulting from a carry-over of the unforgiven portion of the 1942 tax or from applying the special rules set forth in paragraph 10.

Attention is directed to the comments in paragraph 18 pertaining to the amount of the specific exemption allowable on a joint victory tax return.

CURRENT PAYMENT OF TAX

13. *Active service pay not subject to withholding*—As heretofore stated, the active service pay of a member of the armed forces is not subject to the withholding of tax at the source. Attention is directed to the fact, however, that any compensation from sources other than military or naval may be subject to the withholding at source of an amount equivalent to 20% of the excess over the family status withholding exemption, or 3% of the excess over the victory tax withholding exemption, whichever is greater. Detailed information with respect to withholding of tax has already been given wide distribution by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

14. *Declaration of estimated tax*—Even though tax is not withheld from the active service pay of members of the armed forces, they may be required to file declarations of estimated tax on income from all sources for the current year and will start paying quarterly installments of tax based upon such estimates. For the calendar year 1943 the declaration will be filed on or before September 15, 1943, and in computing the installments payable September 15, 1943, and December 15, 1943, the individual will take credit against the estimated 1943 tax for any tax payment made during 1943 on his 1942 tax liability, and also for any income or victory taxes which may have been withheld by his employer in respect to salary, wages, or other compensation received during 1943. For the calendar year 1944 and subsequent years, the declaration will be filed not later than

March 15 of such taxable year and the quarterly payments will start at that time.

15. *Who must file declaration of estimated tax*—A declaration is required to be filed by any individual:

- (a) Single, or married but not living with spouse at the date prescribed for the making of the declaration, whether or not head of a family, if he had for the taxable year 1942, or can reasonably be expected to have for the taxable year 1943,
 - (1) gross income of more than \$2,700 from wages subject to withholding; or
 - (2) gross income of more than \$100 from sources other than wages subject to withholding, and gross income of \$500 or more from all sources.
- (b) Married and living with spouse at the date prescribed for the making of the declaration, if he had for the taxable year 1942 or can reasonably be expected to have for the taxable year 1943,
 - (1) gross income from wages subject to withholding which, when added to gross income from such wages of his spouse, exceeds \$3,500; or
 - (2) gross income other than from wages subject to withholding which, when added to gross income other than from such wages of his spouse, exceeds \$100, and his gross income from all sources exceeds \$624 for 1943 or the aggregate gross income from all sources of both spouses amounts to \$1,200 or more for either 1942 or 1943.
- (c) Individuals, regardless of marital status, who were required to file an income tax return for the taxable year 1942 and whose wages subject to withholding for the taxable year 1943 can reasonably be expected to be less than such wages for the taxable year 1942.
- (d) For the purpose of the declaration requirements stated in (a) and (b), in determining whether a person is single or married, his marital status at the time the declaration is required is controlling.
- (e) If the individual was not required to file a declaration but, because of a change of status (marriage, divorce, death of spouse, etc.) or because of a revision of his prior estimates of gross income, he does come within the requirements, a declaration is required to be filed on or before the 15th day of the last month of the quarter of the year in which such requirements are first met.

16. *Place for filing declaration of estimated tax*—Declarations are to be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the declaration. Military or naval personnel ordinarily retain the same legal residence which they had before entering the service. If they have no legal residence or principal place of business in the United States, they should file with the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Maryland.

17. *Computation of tax on estimated 1943 income*—To compute the estimated tax for the purpose of making his declaration, the individual will estimate his probable income from which he will deduct his probable allowable deductions to obtain his probable net income. He will then deduct his personal exemption and credit for dependents to arrive at surtax net income. From the surtax net income he will deduct his earned income credit to arrive at normal-tax net income. He will then compute surtax on the surtax net income and will compute normal tax on the normal-tax net income. The next step will be to compute the estimated victory-tax which is at the rate of 5% on probable victory-tax net income in excess of \$624. An example follows:

INCOME TAX

(1)	Estimated active service pay for 1943	\$3,000
(2)	Less exclusion of pay (up to \$1,500)	1,500
(3)	Estimated gross income	\$1,500
(4)	Minus: Estimated allowable deductions for 1943 (Interest paid, taxes, contributions, etc.)	200
(5)	Estimated net income	\$1,300
(6)	Minus: Personal exemption (Married with no children)	1,200
(7)	Estimated surtax net income	\$ 100
(8)	Minus: Earned income credit (10% of item 3, but not more than 10% of item 5)	130
(9)	Estimated normal-tax net income	\$ 0

VICTORY TAX

(10)	Estimated victory-tax net income (Same as item 3)	\$1,500
	Minus exemption	624

(11)	Balance subject to tax	\$ 876
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SUMMARY

(12)	Estimated surtax (13% of item 7)	\$13.00
(13)	Estimated normal tax (6% of item 9)	0
(14)	Estimated victory tax (5% of item 11)	\$43.80
(15)	Less postwar credit currently taken, limited to 40% of item (14)—(See Paragraph 18)	17.52 26.28
(16)	Tax on estimated 1943 income	\$39.28

18. *Explanation of victory tax*—Beginning with the year 1943, each individual is subject to victory tax in addition to regular income tax.

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In the case of husband and wife making separate returns for the taxable year, each is entitled to a specific exemption of \$624. In the case of husband and wife making a joint tax return, if the victory-tax net income of one spouse is less than \$624, the aggregate specific exemption of both spouses is \$624 plus the victory tax net income of such spouse.

A postwar credit will be allowed against the victory tax liability. In the case of a single person, the credit will be equal to 25% of the victory tax, but not more than \$500. With respect to the head of a family, or married persons filing joint returns, the credit will be equal to 40% of the victory tax, but not more than \$1,000. Where married persons living together file separate returns the limitation on the postwar credit is \$500 for each spouse. A similar credit will be allowed for each dependent equal to 2% of the victory tax, but not more than \$100. At the election of the taxpayer, the postwar credit may be used as an offset against the current tax liability (so as to reduce the amount of the current payment) to the extent of an amount equivalent to the sum of:

- (1) Life insurance premiums paid during the current year on life insurance outstanding on September 1, 1942, on his own life or upon the lives of his spouse and/or his dependents.
- (2) The amount by which the smallest amount of his indebtedness outstanding at any time during the period beginning September 1, 1942, and ending with the close of the preceding taxable year, exceeds the amount of his indebtedness outstanding at the close of the taxable year.
- (3) The amount by which the amount of the United States Savings Bonds, Series E, F, and G, owned by him on the last day of the taxable year exceeds the greater of (A) the amount of such obligations owned by him on December 31, 1942, or (B) the highest amount of such obligations owned by him on the last day of any preceding taxable year ending after December 31, 1942.

19. *Amended Declaration.* In case it is found that a declared estimate should be revised, an amended declaration may be filed. Such amended declaration shall be filed on or before the 15th day of the last month of any quarter of the current taxable year. Where the original declaration is found to have been too low, an amendment is advisable because a penalty will be imposed in any case where the estimated tax plus credits for tax withheld, if any, is less than 80% of the actual tax, as finally determined. (See paragraph 22.)

20. *Joint Declarations.* A joint declaration may be filed by a husband and wife (provided neither is a nonresident alien), but such joint declaration does not bind them to file a joint tax return. The filing of separate declarations does not preclude the filing of a joint tax return.

21. *Income and victory tax returns.* On March 15 of each year the individual will file his income and victory tax return for the preceding calendar year, i.e., on March 15, 1944, he will file his tax return for the calendar year 1943, and on March 15, 1945, he will file his return for the calendar year 1944. At the time of filing such return the individual will pay any balance of tax remaining after applying his installment payments and any credits resulting from income and victory taxes which may have been withheld at the source; or if an overpayment of tax has resulted, such overpayment will be refunded or credited under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The unforbidden portion of 1942 tax liability (25% of the tax on 1942 income or 1943 income, whichever is lesser) will be shown on the 1943 tax return but may be paid in two equal installments, on March 15, 1944, and on March 15, 1945.

The Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 makes no change with respect to requirements for filing tax returns under existing provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. (See paragraphs 17 through 21 of Federal Income Tax Information Pamphlet dated December 18, 1942; in addition, a return of victory tax must be filed by every person receiving a gross income of \$624 or more in 1943.)

22. *Penalties.*—The new law prescribes certain additions to the tax which are in the nature of penalties.

- (a) In the case of failure to file a timely declaration of estimated tax, the tax as duly determined shall be increased by 10%.

(b) In the case of failure to pay an installment of estimated tax when due, there shall be added to the tax as finally determined, \$2.50 or 2½% of such tax, whichever is the greater, for each late installment payment.

(c) If 80% of the tax as finally determined is more than the estimated tax plus credits for tax withheld, if any, as shown on declaration made or amended on or before December 15 of the current taxable year, there shall be added to such finally determined tax the lesser of the two following amounts:

- (1) The excess of 80% of the finally determined tax over the estimated tax plus credits for tax withheld, if any, or
- (2) 6% of the amount by which the finally determined tax exceeds the estimated tax plus credits for tax withheld, if any.

23. *Criminal Penalties*—A criminal penalty of \$10,000 (maximum) and/or imprisonment for not more than one year is imposed for

- (a) Willful failure to file return or declaration.
- (b) Willful failure to pay the tax or estimated tax.

24. *Deferments*—The deferments authorized by Statute to members of the armed forces with respect to the filing of returns and the payment of taxes are not changed in any way by the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943. (See paragraphs 22 through 25 and 68 through 71 of Federal Income Tax Information Pamphlet dated December 18, 1942). These deferments also extend to the filing of declarations and the payment of estimated taxes.

ABATEMENT OF TAX IN CASE OF DEATH

25. In the case of any person who dies on or after December 7, 1941, while in active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States or any of the other United Nations, and prior to the termination of the present war as proclaimed by the President, the income and victory taxes shall not apply with respect to his income for the year in which falls the date of his death. The income and victory taxes for all preceding taxable years which remain unpaid at the date of his death shall not be assessed; but if such taxes are paid subsequent to the date of his death, such payment shall be credited or refunded as an overpayment. Such cancellation, credit, or refund will apply also to any interest or penalties which may have been added to the tax.

GUIDE TO DETERMINATION OF 1943 TAX UNDER CURRENT TAX PAYMENT ACT OF 1943

26. The determination of the taxes due for 1943 may be simplified by the use of the following guide, except in cases involving credits for taxes paid at the source on interest from tax-free covenant bonds. Where the term "tax" is used below it means the tax computed without regard to interest and additions to such tax, and without regard to credits for taxes collected at the source on wages:

Revised 1943 tax equals the sum of the following amounts:

I Regular income and victory tax for 1943, computed without regard to the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943	a
II ADD:	
(1) INCREASE, if any, to extent that 1942 tax exceeds (a)	b
Less amount of 1942 tax which was attributable to the inclusion of "earned" income (up to \$14,000) in 1942 taxable income (See paragraph 8).	c
Excess, if any, of (b) over (c)	d
(2) ORDINARY ADDITION:	
Either: 25% of the lesser of the 1942 tax or the 1943 tax	e
Or: The excess of the 1942 tax or the 1943 tax (whichever is the lesser) over \$50	f
Whichever is the smaller, (e) or (f)	g
(3) ANTI-WINDFALL ADDITION, if any:	
75% of the lesser of 1942 tax or 1943 tax	h
Tentative tax (at rates for 1942 or 1943, whichever year's tax is the lower) computed on sum of the "base year" surtax net income plus \$20,000 (See paragraph 10 for special rules of computation)	i
Excess of (h) over (i)	j
III Revised 1943 tax (Sum of a, d, g and j)	k

NOTE: Amounts (a) and (d) are includable in the declaration of estimated 1943 tax to be filed by September 15, 1943, and in the 1943 return to be filed by March 15, 1944.

Amount (g) is includable in the 1943 return to be filed by March 15, 1944, but may be paid in two equal installments on March 15, 1944, and March 15, 1945.

Amount (j) is includable in the final 1943 return to be filed by March 15, 1944, but may be paid in four equal annual installments on March 15 of each of the years 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948, with interest at 4% a year from March 15, 1944, to date of payment.

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Old Custom Passes

ONE of the oldest laws on the Navy's books has just been repealed, and Marines, together with other naval personnel, will be 20 cents a month richer on account of the repeal. The law, originally enacted March 2, 1799, provided that "twenty cents per month be deducted from the pay of officers, seamen, and marines to be applied to the fund for navy hospitals." This is repealed by a new act passed by Congress June 15, 1943, and the deduction is no longer being made, beginning with the July payroll.

Also repealed at the same time was a law of February 26, 1811, providing "that all fines imposed on navy officers, seamen, and marines shall be paid to the commissioners of navy hospitals."

Thus the keeping of records is simplified, an unnecessary and often puzzling deduction is eliminated, and an old custom passes. No one will regret the passing of this one.

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Women's Marine Barracks

CONSTRUCTION has begun of marine barracks in Arlington County, Va., to accommodate 56 officers and 1,500 enlisted marines of the women's class of the reserve. The site of the new post is a few hundred feet to the northwest of the northwest corner of the Arlington Navy Annex Building, of which the headquarters of the Marine Corps occupies the west portion, and thus the women marines will be quartered near the offices in which they work.

The buildings of the post will be one officers' quarters, four barracks, one containing administration officers and a dispensary, a recreation structure containing a post exchange and hair dressing facilities, and a small storage building. The officers' quarters and barracks will be two-story structures. It is expected that some of the buildings will be usable by August 1 and the project is scheduled for completion by September 1.

Some similar buildings will be erected at Marine Barracks, Quantico, to accommodate women marines on duty at that place. While many of the women marines attending the officers' candidate, enlisted indoctrination, and specialists' schools at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C., are accommodated in barracks and other permanent buildings at that post, it is understood that there will be new construction there to take care of the increasing number of women that will be sent to the post for training and duty, and this is so at other marine posts.

THE MARINE CORPS GAZETTE

The Professional Magazine of the U. S. Marine Corps

Published Monthly at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C

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